NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 20 cents

Shanghai delivery .....per annum		$48
China, Korea and Japan	..	56
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Postal Union Countries .	..	172

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $1

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane-Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements in this column $5 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

BIRTHS

GRAY.—On March 3, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to NESTA MARY, wife of Dr. John Gray, a son. (Hongkong papers please copy.) 11198

STEVENS.—On March 4, 1940, at Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Peggy, wife of W. R. M. Stevens, a son, NIGEL WILLIAM. -3741

DEATH

CUMMING.—On March 3, 1940, at Hongkong, Mrs. ALICE MABEL CUMMING, widow of the late Frederick Alexander Cumming of Shanghai. 11199

IN MEMORIAM

MACAIN.—In loving memory of J. E. MACAIN, who passed away on Monday, March 6, 1939, at Shanghai. Always remembered by his loving wife and children. A Requiem mass will be held at the St. Joseph's Church at 7.30 a.m. tomorrow, March 6.

A Donation to Charity is a very fitting *In Memoriam* token of love and respect and will bring real help to distressed persons. Instead of sending wreaths and flowers, send a donation to your National Society: *they need your help.* 11088

NEW CHINA TEXTILE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered offices No. 88 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 12, 1940, at 11.45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939.
2. To declare a dividend for the year 1939.
3. To elect Directors resulting from the Directors retiring en bloc in accordance with the Articles of Association.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book of the members will be closed from March 8, 1940, to March 12, 1940 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. P. YAO.
Secretary.

Shanghai, March 5, 1940. -3755

THE SHANGHAI FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION and THE SHANGHAI BANKERS ASSOCIATION

hereby intimate that commencing from Thursday, Marsh 7, 1940, a new Tariff for Securities held in Safe Custody or under lien will come into force.

Terms may be ascertained on application to any Member Bank of the above Associations. 11200

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VAN LEE DANIEL DZEN has been duly elected a member of this Exchange.

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary.

March 4, 1940. 11202

NOTICE

We take pleasure to announce that as of March 1, 1940 Mr. Philip Ho is associated with us as partner of the firm.

JOHN WAI,
Partner and General Manager,
HWA FUNG COMPANY. -3763

Mme N. Gingeroff

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Orders taken from customers' and own materials. -3761

To-day's Events

MARCH

5 A.W.C. Library tiffin, 12.30
5 Shanghai Choral Society, Handel's 'The Messiah', H. T. Cathedral, 5.45
5 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
5 For. Y. Lecture, 'Cancer'
5 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.

Coming Events

MARCH

6 Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Peter Mar at 114 Peking Rd. 5.30 p.m.
6 Y.W.C.A. International Business Girls' Rally, A.W.C., 5.30
6 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Ancient Chinese Poetry,' Miss M. H. Brown, 1371 Rue Lafayette, 8.45
6 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
7 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
7 S.W.A. annual tiffin, C.S.F., 12.30
7 Community Church Organ Concert, 9
7 For. Y. Team Debate
7 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 St. Tichon's Orphanage, 770 Rue Bourgeat. At home, inspection, 5.30-7
8 United Services Assn. extraordinary general meeting and annual general meeting, The Dome, 5.30
8 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
8 A.W.C. Song Recital, Irmgard Menzel, 9
8 Grand Charity Ball, Russian Ex-Servicemen, Cercle Sportif Français, 10
9 Oxford & Cambridge Society Dinner Masonic Hall
9 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
9 "Lilliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
10 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
12 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
12 A.W.C. Cake-making, 3.30
12 For. Y. Lecture: 'Radio in China' by Mr. C. D. Alcott
14 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
14 B.W.A. Annual General Meeting, 5.15
15 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
16 'Gipsy Love,' Light Opera by Franz Lehar, Lyceum, 8.45
17 'Gipsy Love,' by Lehar, Lyc., 8.45
19 A.W.C. Book review, 4.30
20 Finger Prints by G. F. Mant, Esq. at 114 Peking Rd. 5.30 p.m.
21 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
22 A.W.C. Three one-act plays, 9
23 B.W.A. Easter Party, 4
26 Shanghai Club, Annual Meeting, 5.30
26 A.W.C. Bridge and mahjongg, 3
27 M.C.L. Bridge and mahjongg, Charter House, 158 Edinburgh Road, 3.
27 China Bible House, ann. mtg., 5
27 Gala performance 'Music & Laughter' by the International Committee for Polish War Victims, Lyceum, 9
28 B.W.A. Bridge and mahjongg tea, 3
29 Masonic Charity Ball, 9.30
30 Bateman-King Recital, Lyceum, 3
31 Bateman-King Recital, Lyceum, 2.15

APRIL

4 Ballet Russe: 'Pavillon d'Armide,' music by Tcherepnin and 'Scheherazade', music by Rimsky-Korsakow, Lyceum, 9

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

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86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
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Everything bearing the imprint of the North-China Daily News Printing Office is well printed. Equipped with modern machinery and type faces, we produce printing which will appeal to you.
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China.
Telephone 11055 Extension 5

For Sale—Miscellaneous
The modern house or apartment has little storage room. What one doesn't want at the minute must be disposed of, and some one of the paper's many readers is almost certain to buy it. Consult our Classified Columns.

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AMERICAN LEGION RAFFLE DRAWING AND PARTY
Reservations for a few tables are available to the public for the American Legion Raffle Drawing and Party at the French Club, Thursday evening, March 7, at 8.30 p.m. Applications must be made to Adjutant F. D. Mortimer at 160 Nanking Road.
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Foreign language news broadcasts are transmitted at the following times and over 21.55 m/cs (13.92 m.) and 11.86 m/cs (25.29 m.)

Local Time	*Language*
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	French
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	German
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Italian
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Portuguese
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	English
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Czech
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Spanish
10.15 p.m to 10.30 p.m.	Polish

News in English

Frequencies and wavelengths which give the best reception in English at the present time in Shanghai, those in heavy type being better than the rest:—

Local Time	*Frequency*	*Wave*
7.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.51 m/cs	31.55 m.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15.26	19.66
	15.31	19.60
	11.75	25.53
6.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	**15.14**	**19.82**
10.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	**11.75**	**25.53**

News summaries are broadcast at 7.30 a.m., 4, 6.45 and 9.15 p.m. (The 9.15 news summary is simultaneously rebroadcast from ZBW, Hongkong, on 31.49 m., a frequency of 9.52 m/c.) Full news bulletins at 8.30 a.m., 5, 7.30 p.m. and midnight.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCAST

Australian Broadcasting Commission special "World Broadcast" from VLR nightly 8.30 to 9 Shanghai time, 9.58 m/s or 31.3 m. Music, a talk, news.

A MAP OF SHANGHAI
(65 inches by 32 inches), published by authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council, covers the following area:—
North to South: Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to Lunghwa.
West to East: The Aerodrome to Pootung.
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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

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A LIVE MAILING LIST

The Circulation Department of the *North-China Daily News* offers unique facilities for addressing and mailing trade circulars, etc., to lists of prospective buyers in Shanghai and the Outports.

The full list totals 8,000 names and address in Shanghai and 1,000 in the Outports; it covers most of the foreign and Chinese English-reading population and is guaranteed to be accurate and up-to-date.

Sections of the list may be used to cover:

1 Selected streets or districts
2 Foreign or Chinese residents
3 Shanghai or Outport distribution.

Any number of circulars or pamphlets will be accepted for distribution, the cost depending on the postage rate and whether envelopes are supplied or not.

For further particulars, printing quotations, etc., communicate with the

Circulation Department
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

North-China Daily News Broadcasts

Station XMHD (760 kc. 395 m)

In English (including Sundays) at 12.45 noon and 9 p.m. and in Chinese (except Sundays) at 1.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Mar. 3 16.00	Mar. 3 21.00	Mar. 4 4.00	Mar. 4 9.00
Barometer inches	30.10	30.13	30.12	30.15
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.19	—0.17	—0.05	—0.04
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.05	+0.02	+0.02
Wind (direction)	E	NE	NW	NNW
" (miles per hour)	5.0	6.8	7.4	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	44.°4	43.°0	40.°1	40.°6
Humidity %	98	97	97	92
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.16	0.08	0.13	0.04

Siccawei Abridged Report March 3	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.15	—0.20	30.21
Temp. Min. 37.°4 Max. 46.°2	41.°8	+1.°0	4.°28
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	7.27	0.50	4.60

Time and Tide	5/3	6/3	7/3	8/3	9/3	10/3	11/3
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.17	6.16	6.15	6.13	6.12	6.11	6.09
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.55	17.55	17.56	17.57	17.58	17.59	17.59
Moon rises at Shanghai	3.37	4.16	4.52	5.27	6.00	6.33	7.05
Moon sets at Shanghai	14.41	15.35	16.28	17.20	18.12	19.04	19.56
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	8.00	8.50	9.40	10.28	11.00	11.25	11.47
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.50	14.29	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.12
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	10.15	10.54	11.30	12.08	12.30	13.03	13.35
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.74	8.90	7.85	8.84	9.08	9.32	9.20

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, March 5.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	*20.00	7.15
Swatow and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe via Suez .... AX	14.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
WEDNESDAY, March 6.		
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	7.30
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai x	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Haiphong ..	9.30	10.00
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong B	—	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, March 7.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Swatow Hongkong Haiphong	*20.00	8.00
Chefoo and Tientsin x	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe cx	10.00	12.00
Hongkong and Canton x	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, Egypt, E-Soudan, France and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 5th.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 6th.
C Parcel mail for France and other countries, closes at 16.00 on 6th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on March 9, 1940.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on March 9, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due London on March 20.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on March 9, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on March 19.
Air France per steamer on March 9, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong. Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m. Mails for America may be sent on March 5 by air mail to Japan for connection with a steamer leaving Yokohama on March 7.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00 at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Hrinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	39.0	Max.	44.0
Same date, 1939	Min.	43.5	Max.	51.0

Rainfall .21

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	39.4	Max.	44.6
Same date, 1939	Min.	44.4	Max.	50.5

State on the morning of the 3rd:—High and steady pressure over China and Japan. Depression crossing Kiangsi eastward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in the north-east: rainy in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 4th:—Misty weather. Calm of wind. Pressure rather low and unsteady.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy, fine and cold weather with south-easterly south-westerly winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy and misty with northerly to easterly winds over our regions and the Coast to the south of the Saddles.—Siccawei Observatory.

Post Office Notices Continued

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia close on every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and on every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m. for ordinary and are despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, Mar. 5, due London April 8.
Per steamer via Suez, Mar. 9, due London April 8.
Per steamer via Pacific, Mar. 10, due London April 14.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Hellenic Benevolent Society
Emm. P. Yannoulatos $500
European Refugee Maternity Ward
Mr. and Mrs. S. Segerman $50
E. Luftig 5
Eduard Wunder 5
European Refugee School Heating
Eduard Wunder $5
Girls Friendly Society
IN MEMORY OF MRS. MINNIE LOGAN
Mr. and Mrs. R. Markham $10
S. S. P. C. A.
IN MEMORY OF TEDDY-GIRL
Mrs. R. S. Ross $10
IN MEMORY OF MR. A. G. WALLAS
C. H. R. Oxlade $50
(towards the humane destruction on discarded race ponies).
Salvation Army
Annoymous $200
J. G. J. 15
In memory of Wirth S. Leonard.. $50
Friends of Finland
N. P. $10
Rickshaw Mission
N. P. $10

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

Increasing H.C.L.:
A Plea for Control

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you please let me have a few lines in your esteemed paper, in view of the present high cost of living, in connection with the endlessness of various prices of commodities, especially rice and coal, which prices are still soaring up without any sign of cessation. The unreasonable prices of rice, coal and other commodities are manipulated by speculators. I now beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned, both Councils, Watch Committees and Consular Bodies and/or local District Courts:—

What are you going to do to prevent the hoarding of staple from the hands of cruel manipulators, since you are the only bodies in this city that have the power to deal with the critical situation?

The high prices of staple rice and coal will affect both Chinese and foreigners in the city more seriously than other problems, because the Chinese people's main necessities are rice and coal briquettes. The top prices of daily staple will, in the city, increase the wave of crime at any time because the existing situation cannot level the cost of living with the meagreness of income which cannot support one day's life, so that the chief of the concerned in Shanghai will, any way, have a bona fide reason for action during such a time in order to quiet the mob of speculators.

In connection with the conditions in Shanghai, which are so serious as to cause much trouble, as known to all readers of your esteemed paper, in the way of robbery and striking, etc., such conditions have originated from the unprecedentedly high cost of living during the existing situation caused by ruthless manipulators (partly Chinese).

I hope that the authorities concerned will take drastic action against inhuman speculators to check the cost of necessities with their vouchers and/or original receipt, with account books, in order to prevent the manipulation of daily necessities till the restoration of more normal levels, if the ordinary cost of living is to be maintained in the city.

The speedy increase in all commodity prices in the city during the past few days may result in possible riot, so that the city fathers have to deal with something to relieve the fatal moment. Despite the hardness of the problem it must be solved without further delay in order to prevent a general increase in all commodities prices, which will cause a serious situation in the city. On the other hand, the import of staple should be encouraged from other ports to relax the situation, and to establish a price-fixing committee is essential in order to check extortionate exchange at any time.

I witnessed a large amount of coal (like a hill) deposited along a Markham Road site by a Chinese leading coal firm, awaiting high prices in spite of its original cost.

And may I suggest that there is a very good way, but I don't know whether the City Fathers will accept it or not, by establishing a monopoly committee for both rice and coal during the emergency period, otherwise these profiteers will soon become millionaires.

Could anything be carried out, Sir?

K. S. DAN.

Shanghai, Mar. 3.

Roxy Theatre:
Protest and Correction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was present, to my regret, at the 2 p.m. performance at the Roxy Theatre last Saturday. Not only was the News Reel omitted altogether but the main picture "The Ice Follies" was cut in several places, one of which completely spoilt the sequence of the story.

Full prices were charged for this performance, and it was quite obvious that the programme was being rushed through to get everyone out of the place in good time for the next show at 4.30 p.m.

I wish to make a strong protest against this kind of treatment which is not giving the public a square deal.

Personally I think it is a great pity that these extra week-end performances have been introduced; the times are very inconvenient, and I hope that now the New Year rush is over the managements of the various Cinemas will return to the old times of 2.30 and 5.30 in the afternoons. These times I feel sure are much more convenient for the majority of their supporters.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Shanghai, Mar. 4.

***The management of the Roxy Theatre states that the News Reel arrived in the mails late on Friday, the censors saw it about noon on Saturday, but the cuts indicated by that Board could not be made until after the first show on Saturday. The deleted version has been screened at every show since. The management further states that "the Ice Follies of 1939" has not been cut in any manner, shape or form, either by the censors or the theatre and is being screened in exactly the form that it arrived in Shanghai. The management also pointed out that the programme reads, "subject to change at the discretion of the management."—ED.

The Trams:
Local Convoy Systen

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A most interesting application of the convoy system is becoming more and more evident on our local roads. This is particularly noticeable during the rush hours on Foochow Road and on the Bubbling Well/Nanking Road route. Sometimes no less than five railless trams travel together along Foochow Road and/or Yu Ya Ching Road, while the minimum for the ordinary tram is two.

While fully appreciating the courtesy of the tramway company in introducing this system for the protection of their travellers against risks of armed robberies, pickpockets, hold-ups, etc., surely it would be an act of courtesy, when a convoy has halted, for the whole flock in the case of railless cars to pull into the curb instead of stopping in the centre of the road contrary to Municipal Regulations and thus assist in some small measure our already overworked police, while safeguarding those passengers who wish to descend from being knocked over by rickshaws, cyclists, etc.

From years of observation, I realize that, for some reason unknown, it is impossible for a railless tram to pull into the curb even if the road is entirely devoid of traffic, but this may be due to the public spirit of the driver, as by so doing, he may prevent traffic turning left, whereas this is at present possible, though somewhat dangerous to the tramway company's clients.

Assuring the Tramway Co. of my continued patronage,

RAILLESS.

Shanghai, Mar. 4.

Air Power of the British Empire Will Triumph

Production Leaps Forward; Better Engines and Machines; No "Ersatz" Equipment

BY J. M. SPAIGHT, C.B., C.B.E.
(Principal Assistant Secretary of the British Air Ministry, 1934-1937)

THIS has been described as a totalitarian war because none can escape its consequences and all must feel the weight of its impact. It is certainly a totalitarian war in the air for Britain and the Dominions, for all are contributing to the great air forces which have been, are being and will be raised to meet the mighty challenge of Goering's *Luftarmada*. In the air, even more than on land or sea, the war is an Empire affair. It is not a new experience for the Mother Country and the Dominions to be thus engaged in air warfare; what is novel is the magnitude of the effort.

Twenty-one years ago the Royal Air Force was born; so was the Royal Australian Air Force. It is a coincidence that they should just have reached maturity before they were called to play their part in another great conflict; for both first saw the light when the flames of war were blazing in that former conflagration.

The Royal Air Force has had an unbroken existence since 1918: the Royal Australian Air Force was disbanded in 1920 but re-established in 1921. The Royal Canadian Air Force came into being only after the war (1924); the New Zealand Air Force was created in 1921, the South African in 1920. Units or detachments from all these Dominions fought in the air in the Great War, although, except the Australian, the separate Dominion Air Forces were not established until after its close. The names of airmen from all parts of the Empire were thick on the roll of honour then; they are beginning to crowd the lists in the present war, too.

When the Royal Air Force was formed, Britain was fighting for her life. The great storm of March 21, 1918, had broken on the western front. Gough's army had been forced back. The danger of a successul German drive to the west was still serious. The Royal Air Force helped to stem the advance. The March of twenty-two years later may see a repetition of that great assault, in ground not far distant from the scene of the earlier onslaught. Again the Royal Air Force, with the French *Armee de l'Air*, will be in the thick of the fray. Again the sweep of the German war-machine will be broken and held, as it was then. The Allies' air forces will not be found wanting in that day of trial.

Glorious History

One speaks of the birth of the Royal Air Force in 1918. It was hardly indeed a birth rather, perhaps, a marriage. The new Force was created from the union of two existing services—the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service. Both had a glorious history already behind them, short though their lives had been. They had fought for three and a half years, in many theatres of war, often side by side, always in a generous rivalry which expressed itself at times in depreciatory criticisms such as are allowable among friends.

Today, again, there are two services—the Royal Air Force and the Naval Air Arm. Only recently has the latter been re-constituted as a separate service from the Royal Air Force and made again—as was the R.N.A.S.—an integral part of the Royal Navy. It does not embrace, however, all the duties of the R.N.A.S.

Shore-based aircraft, though of sea-going types, are still part of the Royal Air Force. The Naval Air Arm comprises only the aircraft which are ship-borne, the wheeled aircraft in the aircraft carriers and the float seaplanes in the catapult ships (battleships and cruisers). The shore-based aircraft—the Ansons and Lockheed Hudsons and the Sunderland flying boats—are administered by the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force. They spend their time almost wholly over deep waters and rarely have occasion to venture above terra firma, but they are nevertheless an essential element of the Air Force earmarked for home defence. The Fleet Air Arm, on the other hand, is not concerned only with the protection of the British Islands. It goes wherever the King's ships go, throughout all the seven seas.

Two Separate Forces

The Royal Air Force of 1918 was organized broadly on a geographical basis. There were a number of "areas" at home and others overseas, and there were powerful air forces in the field in France and Palestine. There were in fact two separate air forces in France—that serving with the Army and under the ultimate command of Sir Douglas Haig, and that serving independently under the command of Sir Hugh (now Lord) Trenchard. Today, again, there are two air forces in France. There is the air component of the British Expeditionary Force and there is the "independent" force corresponding, more or less, to the Trenchard force of June-November, 1918. The commanders of these forces are respectively, Air Vice-Mrashal Blount and Air Vice-Marshal Playfair. On January 9 it was announced that a new command, designated the "British Air Forces in France," had been created, under an Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief (Air Marshal A. S. Barratt), and would include all units of the Royal Air Force in France. The arrangement, it was stated, involved no change in the relationship between the Army and the Air Force.

At home, in lieu of the old geographical areas, there are "Commands" organized on a functional basis. They are the Bomber, Fighter, Coastal, Training, Maintenance, Balloon and Reserve Commands. The operational commands are the first three and the sixth. The Bomber Command is under Sir Edgar Ludlow-Hewitt, the Fighter under Sir Hugh Dowding, the Coastal under Sir Frederick Bowhill, the Balloon under Air Vice-Marshal Boyd. Abroad, there are Air Force Headquarters in Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Malta, Aden and the Far East (Singapore and Hongkong).

Dominions Great Factor

Over and above these establishments of the Royal Air Force (and of the Royal Navy) there are air forces of the great Dominions, and these are far from being a negligible factor in the air strength of Britain. They were mostly in process of being re-organized when the present war began but were still, one and all, highly efficient and well equipped forces.

The Royal Australian Air Force, which had consisted of five regular and five cadre squadrons, was to have been expanded into seventeen operational squadrons by 1940, it will be a far larger force now that war has come.

The Royal Canadian Air Force was composed of eight permanent and eleven non-permanent squadrons and was also being increased; again the outbreak of war will have the effect of making the expansion an immensely greater one than had been contemplated. It is a question, indeed, whether the centre of gravity in the air (if one can speak of such a thing) of the British Commonwealth of Nations will not have shifted from London to Ottawa by the time this war ends.

It is certain at any rate that the inauguration of the Empire Air Scheme will affect profoundly the position which the Dominions had occupied relatively to the Mother Country in the realm of imperial defence. All the implications of it cannot yet be foreseen.

The scheme is framed on a big scale. Its aim is to "create Empire air forces of overwhelming strength." There is nothing half-hearted about it. It is a three-year plan for putting the British Empire on top of the world in the air. Canada is to become a huge nest of young airmen; some 67 training schools are to be established in the Dominion.

Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations are to train men for the flying service, too. Some of those who receive their initial instruction in Australia and New Zealand will go to Canada for their finishing course, but most of them will be completely trained in their own countries. So, too, some young pilots will go from Great Britain to Canada for their advanced training and will then return to take their place in the Royal Air Force. The Dominion trainees will join either their own Air Forces or the Royal Air Force in the field.

New Aerodromes

The schools in Canada are to train observers, air gunners and wireless operators. The staffs will number 40,000. Some 60 new aerodromes are being built in Canada and 20 others are being enlarged. The scheme is estimated to cost about $600,000,000 in the three years; of this Canada's share will be about $350,000,000. Australia's total expenditure will be £A50,000,000; this will include the cost of 34 new training schools in Australia. Some 10,400 pilots and 15,600 air gunners and others will be provided by Australia alone.

Add to these the numbers to be trained in other Empire countries and, above all, in Great Britain itself, and one can begin to understand what the scheme means in terms of trained flying personnel. The problem of recruitment for the air services will have been solved in the most satisfying fashion when the scheme is in full operation.

In an address to the Canadian Club at Ottawa on November 22 Captain Harold Balfour, the Under Secretary of State for Air in the British Government, expressed the belief that the moving into the theatre of war of the thousands of young airmen who would be trained under the scheme would be "the decisive factor in the war."

"It was the most spectacular and the most decisive joint effort of the British nations in this war," said Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, in a broadcast at Melbourne on October 11. "It would sound the death-knell of Germany's ambition." The supply of equipment for the great army of the air which the British Empire has set itself to assemble should also be amply assured. The "shadow" and other factories in Britain are already turning out aircraft and engines in quantities surpassing those for which the optimists had hoped a year ago.

Before long, Mr. Leslie Burgin, the Minister of Supply, stated on November 4, the Allies, with the help of United States, would have an output twice as large as Germany's. Much of it will be produced, moreover, in places far beyond the range of any possible German attack. Before the war arrangements had been made for the manufacture of Hampden bombers in Canada and of Beaufort (Blenheim) bombers in Australia, for both the Royal Air Force and the local forces.

Large contracts for Lockheed Hudson reconnaissance bombers and Harvard trainers had been placed in the United States. Prospective deliveries of operational aircraft during 1940 from factories in the latter country were recently estimated by Major G. F. Eliot, quoting from authoritative sources, to amount to 1,530 to Great Britain and 1,660 to France ("The Times," Jan. 6 1940, quoting from "Life"). In addition, some 1,185 training aircraft would be supplied to the Allies. Major Eliot calculates that these totals could be increased, if necessary, to 5,310 fighting and 2,685 training machines, for delivery in 1940.

By the spring of 1941 the United States will be producing operational aircraft for foreign delivery at the rate of about 1,000 a month. This, he considers, added to the Allies' own production, will give them a decisive superiority in the air, and he concludes that "whether by sea or by air, or by all three combined, any German stroke for victory with any reasonable hope of success must be made by the spring of 1940 or not at all."

Skilled Workers

It will be on the sufficiency of the supply of skilled labour in factory and workshop that the maintenance of each belligerent's war effort will depend. In a war that is waged mainly with machines the armourer plays as vital a part as the man-at-arms. Already before the war began the problem of maintaining production was a cause of disquietude in Germany.

M. Pierre Cot, the former Minister for Air, stated in the French Chamber on January 20, 1939, that whereas Germany had already men of 65 working in the mines, France would have ten workmen working for her in the United States for every soldier she had in the line. Since he spoke, the amendment of the American Neutrality Act has made it doubly sure that the Allies will be able to rely with confidence upon that inexhaustible source of supply beyond the Atlantic. Their own production of aircraft, backed by the American output, should make it certain beyond possibility of doubt that the German challenge in the air will be met and mastered before the war has ended.

The Empire Air Scheme will have another and more permanent result than the overthrow of Germany in the present conflict. As Mr. Menzies stated in his broadcast on October 11, it will go far to make Australia "so nearly a first-class air Power that an enemy with long lines of communications will hesitate to attack, for a substantial air force must be a powerful deterrent to the descent on Australian waters of vulnerable transports filled by invading troops."

Another Australian statesman, Mr. W. M. Hughes, has described the aeroplane "a gift from the gods to Australia." A strong Australian air force, he has stated, would be able to protect the country from invasion by destroying or disabling the transports and supply-ships which attempted to make a landing.

The circumstances are hardly conceivable in which Canada, bordered as she is, would have similarly to repel an invasion from overseas, but her strengthened air force would be at least an additional safeguard and would be available, moreover, for employment in other imperial services in which the interests of Canada might be at stake. So, too, would the Australian air force, and the expansion of that force and of Australia's capacity for production of aircraft has a very important bearing upon the defence of Singapore, Hongkong and, possibly, India.

World Peace

Air power such as the British Empire is creating at present will be an added guarantee not only of the Empire's security but of world peace. There is no possible reason why the nations of the British Commonwealth should ever harbour any schemes of aggression. They have all the Lebensraum they need. Their interests are bound up with peace, not with war.

The British Navy has been a sentinel of peace and order in the past. Imperial air forces of a strength comparable to that of the Empire's fleets will equally make for stability. For Great Britain herself the possession of an air force at least as strong as that of any Power within striking range is an essential condition of her security. It was because she allowed her strength in the air to be surpassed by Germany that she was unable to change the tide of events in August, 1939. She will be wiser in the future.

In September, 1939, Britain was forced into war largely because she had striven so hard for peace that, discounting the danger of war, she had failed to make her moat in the air, if not on the sea, as strong as it should have been. It is being strengthened now, and in time. The testing time for it may come before long. The wonder is that it has not come before. A massed attack in the air was expected on the outbreak of war. The scale of the air raid precautions taken in Britain is evidence of the expected magnitude of the assault.

The reason why it did not materialize is probably, in part at least, that thus suggested by an American aeronautical journal (U.S. Air Services, Dec. 1939):—

Why haven't Paris and London and Liverpool been laid flat like Barcelona and Warsaw? It wasn't lack of preparation. The preparation was so good that it even made so cool an observer as Col. Lindbergh indulge in a choice assortment of shivers. No, it wasn't lack of preparation. Nor could it have been dread of draining gasoline supplies that could not easily be replaced. For if Blitzkrieg was to win the war at a stroke, a la Douhet, the sacrifice of gasoline or anything else could be well afforded.....What was it then? What put scruples in the unscrupulous? Just one thing—Fear. Fear and nothing else. Fear of what? Of reprisals. Barcelona couldn't fight back. Warsaw had no aerial reply. But London and Paris have. And if London and Paris are bombed just so surely will Hamburg and Berlin be likewise.

Now, it seems, the storm which was threatened last autumn is scheduled to break in the spring. The Luftwaffe is only waiting for the word to go. "The German Air Force," said Field Marshal Goering on December 31, 1939, "will strike at Britain with an onslaught such as has never been known in the history of the world." Only the Fuehrer's word of command, he stated, was awaited for this fury of destruction to be let loose.

The date of its utterance is a little vague. It is to be in March, according to some prophets. May, 1940, was the date foretold to Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard when he was in Germany in November; England was then to be attacked "with a ferocity unparalleled in history." "One hears in Germany," he stated, "the most astounding figures as to the size of the air fleet that is being accumulated for the spring attack; if those assertions are heavily discounted, there still remains the figure of 30,000 machines to be available when good flying weather returns." (Inside Germany, p.26).

Sheer Nonsense

If the suggestion is that Germany will have 30,000 firstline aircraft in May, it is sheer nonsense. That figure would be more than three times the combined first-line strength of France, Britain and Germany in October, 1918, and at that time these three countries were producing altogether about 8,000 machines a month. By no possibility can Germany's production be so enormous as to enable her to maintain a first-line strength approaching the figure quoted. It may be, perhaps, 6,000 machines, of which 3,000 would be bombers—and it is the bombers, of course, that strike.

Whenever and in whatever strength the blow falls, the Royal Air Force will meet it undaunted. They will be able to feel that, even if not yet so numerous (and that disparity will soon be changed), their machines are better than the German. Confidence in horse and machine is an enormous asset to the cavalryman or the airman in war—or in peace. "'They'll have swift steeds that follow' qu th young Lochinvar." They will indeed, if they are to outrun the speediest of the new British types that will be in service before long. The Hurricanes and Spitfires are not the final weapons of the British armoury.

Already there is ground for holding that the Allies' equipment is superior to the German. Sir Kinsley Wood stated in the House of Commons on December 12 that the British fighters were better than the Messerschmitts; they had greater gun-power, he said, better flying characteristics, and superiority both in control and in manoeuvrability.

A Messerschmitt 109 which was captured intact by the French was tested against the Curtiss and Morane fighters and was found to be distinctly outclassed by them. It was found to have a rather high stalling speed and to be in some other respects inferior to the French machines. The latter are, in turn, considered by most experts to be not quite so good as the British fighters. Certainly the latter have proved themselves to be far too good for the German bombers, over a score of which have been brought down over this country without the loss of a single British fighter.

A Heinkel 111K which was shot down in Scotland on October 28 was carefully examined and, according to a report in "The Aeroplane" for January 5, 1940, the result of the technical survey was this:—the structural design and construction were sound, the materials excellent, the finish good. On the other hand the location and power of the armament were poor and not to be compared with the British bombers of equivalent size. "There is no doubt that compared with Vickers-Armstrong Wellington contemporary with it and of about the same size the latest He.111K is inferior in most respects."

Britain's Engines Best

It was because Britain beat Germany in the development of aero engines that at the close of the last war the British Air Force succeeded in establishing an ascendancy over the German. Germany had no engines as good as the Rolls-Royce Eagle and the Bentley Rotary of that time. These were engines of about 250 h.p. the Rolls-Royce of 375 h.p. had only just been brought into use and the Napier Lion of 450 h.p. was still in production. Today engines of 1,000 h.p. and more are in use. The latest Merlin, Taurus, Pegasus and Dragger engines are all of this range of power. Germany has her Daimler-Benz and Jumo engines, which have as great a power, but Britain still holds the advantage here. It is an advantage which is likely to be increased when Germany's lack of essential metals becomes more pronounced under the pressure of the Anglo-French "blockade." Still more will shortage of petrol become a difficulty in Germany as a result of the same pressure.

There is little doubt that as the war proceeds the Royal Air Force will gradually establish an ascendancy over the Luftwaffe. Everything points to such a development. By the close of the first year of war the initial margin of numerical superiority which Germany possessed should be completely wiped out. From that time the British Empire should go steadily from strength to strength in the air.

Meanwhile, Germany may try to gain a decision before the sands run out against her. She may strike on land, sea and air. The Royal Air Force is ready to meet the stroke. Its moral could not be higher. It is still the Air Force which Trenchard led. The tradition has not been broken. The German Air Force is a great one, a formidable one, but it cannot similarly trace its descent from von Hoeppner's force of 1918.

From 1919 to 1935 there was a gap in the German pedigree. There was some sort of ersatz air force, a surreptitious, boot-leg air force in the years between, but it was never a serious air arm. When, in 1935 the new German Air Force was formed it had to be hastily improvised. It still shows in some respects the marks of the semi-mass-production which went to it creation.

Undoubtedly its inexperienced pilots paid a heavy price in human losses for the speed with which it had to be assembled. The crashes during training in Germany were immensely greater in the year before the present war than they were in Britain. There is reason to think that they were ten times as great.

Still, the German Air Force is one which the Royal Air Force is very far indeed from despising. It will take some beating; but that it will be well and truly beaten the Royal Air Force does not doubt for one moment. In quality of personnel and material alike Britain has the advantage. The one respect in which, for the moment, she is at a disadvantage, is already being remedied: the numerical strength of Britain's air armada, from home and overseas, will soon be such as utterly to crush any resistance which the German air service can offer. The stars in their courses are fighting against Nazidom.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MARCH 5, 1870

Last Tuesday was the festival, if we may use the term, of Confucius. On that day, at some 1,500 temples throughout the Empire, homage was paid and sacrifices were offered to the ancient sage. Our readers are of course aware that Confucian temples do not contain idols; and will not understand the term sacrifice in the sense in which it was used by the ancient Jews. We are not able to explain what the precise import of the ceremony is; but may say that it partakes of the nature of ancestral worship. Animals are offered, varying in kind and quality according to the means of the place. The carcases are laid on the altar in front of the Confucian tablet, in raw state. The Shanghai sacrifice consisted nominally of one bullock, ten sheep and ten pigs. But it would be foreign to the Chinese character to omit squeezing and chicanery; so Confucius is put off with one whole pig, and nine heads. The latter are borrowed from a butcher's shop for the occasion, and he receives the tenth head as interest for the loan. The literati, only, take part in the proceedings; the rabble are excluded.

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"ORANGE VODKA"
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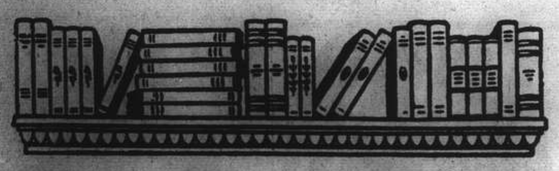

THE BOOK PAGE

Occult Themes

THE INITIATION OF THE WORLD By Vera Stanley Alder. Rider, London. 7/6.
THE EVOLUTION OF MAN'S MIND By Arthur A. Beale, M.D., C.M. Rider, London. 3/6.

These two books are interpretations of various occult themes, which deal primarily with the development of the world, and the animal and the human races, the mind as it is evolving toward what the theosophist calls the divine cycle.

Vera Alder divides her book into two sections: "Review of Spiritual Science" and "Review of Material Science." She makes the point that in the world's accumulation of knowledge there is a great cleavage between the so-called spiritual knowledge and so-called material science. She writes in an attempt to break down this unnecessary cleavage. In the opinion of the reviewer this aim has not been accomplished; rather, more difficult problems than the original cleavage are set before the reader.

Aryan Golden Age

According to the scheme set forward in this study, 18 million years ago man was individualized. Prior to that time and since then, five great root-races have developed—the Adamic, with density of astral bodies; the Hyperborean, functioning in bodies of etheric matter; the Lemurian, from a centre in the South Pacific, to which the Australian aborigines and the Hottentots belong; the Atlanteans, whose wickedness caused a "disease" in the planetary body resulting in the sinking of Atlantis. From the last sub-races of the Atlanteans came the present Tartars, Chinese and Mongolians. The fifth root-race is the Aryan whose golden age is soon to come. The author envisages two more great root-races:

> ....the human will have attained divinity, the planetary mind will have merged with soul and the purpose of this particular incarnation of the earth will have been achieved. Physical manifestation will then cease for a time, and this globe will disintegrate, its ensouling life withdrawing to the great Within.

The Magic City

Of interest is "the sacred magic name" Shamballa, a city hidden in the Gobi desert, which remains invisible until etheric sight is developed. In this city at regular times each year councils are held by the Hierarchy. Here the initiates travel in their etheric bodies. Some few who have attended festivals at Shamballa "have been privileged to bring back a conscious memory of it." Until the sinking of the continent of Atlantis, the Gobi desert was a lake, and upon the Great White Island of the Gobi Lake was Shamballa, the most sacred psychic centre upon the earth.

There are portions of this book to explain "the noble, impersonal, philosophical and non-astral character of the Chinese." Other pages show the Japanese as the "true Atlantean and the true Oriental." One esoteric theory of the Jew is presented: that the Jew belonged to a former wave of evolution before the birth of this planet. Wars, in the scheme of this book, are "due to Planetary glandular unbalance."

Decided Drawback

The second book, by Arthur Beale, has as its basis what Mr. Beale terms "The Archaic Philosophy of Wisdom." Unfortunately this philosophy "which has stood the test of millenniums, has never altered, and was the guiding light of all the great immortal teachers of the past," as well as "the mother of all religions," is never presented by the author. One is not told where to go for the original material upon which Mr. Beale has based his interpretations. And this, one must admit, is a decided drawback for the serious reader of this book.

One of the sections of the book devoted to "The Origin of Man" shows the "Archaic Teaching" opposed to Darwinism. All mammals are supposed by this theory to be "the offspring of Man." The glands, the endocrine secretions, the hormones form the foundation for much of the evolutionary theory presented in this book.—F.M.R.

Legal Exposition

LES TITRES DE LOCATION PERPETUELLE SUR LES CONCESSIONS DE SHANGHAI By Tchang Teng-ti, Docteur en Droit de l'Université l'Aurore. Dans la Collection "Le Droit Chinois Moderne," Vol. XXXIV. Université l'Aurore, Avenue Debail, Shanghai.

This book, published posthumously as the 34th volume in the collection of publications on Modern Chinese Law, is the work of the late Dr. Tchang Teng-ti, graduate of Aurora University.

Much has been written on the subject of the Concessions but, apart from a few excellent historical studies and a certain number of works dominated by a political purpose, there are very few works which treat the juridical aspects of the subject. At least one problem has not been touched upon, namely, that of the land laws in the Concessions, and more especially—as the name of the book indicates—Titles of Perpetual Lease.

Difficult Task

The task presented many difficulties. Texts are rare indeed: a few diplomatic documents, some local agreements, and beyond that various usages which will soon pass the hundred-year mark. Dr. Tchang Teng-ti had, therefore, to apply himself to long and painstaking research in the records of the various consulates, in the Land Office of the Chinese Municipality of Shanghai, and in the offices of foreign companies which deal in real estate. The information gathered from these investigations enabled him to present the whole question in a clear synthesis.

Complex Institutions

The work is divided into three parts. In the first part, after having placed the titles of perpetual lease in their setting among the other titles to land conceded to Chinese and foreigners, the author then presents the fundamental texts—treaties, municipal regulations, and local statutes—which are the basis for the land law of the Concessions. The second part deals with the historic evolution of these titles of perpetual lease, and finally the third part takes up the problems which have arisen out of this unique institution. There is an analysis of all the fine shades of distinction which can exist in this contract, anomalous in legal practice, and a very interesting endeavour to discover the juridical explanation.

There is also an impartial exposition, illustrated by recent happenings, of the difficulties which will of necessity arise from certain very complex institutions, notably those which result from the practice of the "declaration of trust," a practice which has come to exceed considerably the intentions of the authors of the treaties.

The addition of numerous documents will render the book invaluable for further study in this subject.

All-round Interest

The general reader cannot but find the book very interesting. Residents of Shanghai can certainly learn from it a great deal about the institutions by which their city is governed. Jurists in Europe and in America can draw upon it for accurate information, in which, all too frequently, they have shown themselves lacking. It is deeply to be regretted that a scholar of such excellent talent as Dr. Tchang Teng-ti, a man from whom his country and his friends might have expected so much, should have been taken so early from his work by death.

King Penguins

A BOOK OF ROSES With 16 colour plates after the originals in Redouté's "Roses" and text by J. Ramsbottom. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth. 1/-.

BRITISH BIRDS on Lake, River and Stream. With 16 colour plates after the originals in "The Birds of Great Britain" by John Gould and a text by Phyllis Barclay-Smith, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth. 1/-.

The King Penguin books are a new development of the old "sixpennies" now dressed up in a new garb, illustrated with colour plates, and sold for the sum of one shilling: they may indeed take pride of place as pioneers in the art of giving a real something for what is almost nothing when costs of reproduction are concerned. Here are some details of two of them.

"Most Principall"

"A Book of Roses"—this has a historical introduction which will be enjoyed by all rose lovers, and which gives as much information in 15 pages as is usually contained in about 200 pages of padding: it tells how the rose became the emblem of England: how single roses were developed into double roses: how roses can be grown from seeds, and how "....the rose doth deserve the chiefest and most principall place among all flowers whatsoever....": there are 16 coloured plates which show the rose in all its beauty and descriptions which give most interesting detail.

A Forerunner?

"British Birds" on Lake, River and Stream—this is, indeed, a terrific attempt for a King Penguin and it would surely have been fairer to all concerned to label it "A Few British Birds": to be exact, there are 16 British birds described and illustrated with colour plates, in addition to giving the interesting story of John Gould, the artist who lived and died with the name of "the Bird Man": he was undoubtedly a great artist and one of the most interesting parts of his work is that in most cases he illustrated the chick as well as the adult bird: it is safe to say that this book is a marvellous shillingsworth, and if such books were published in a series, it would soon be within everyone's means to acquire a valuable book on British birds.—E.S.W.

Oxford Pamphlets

Four new Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs (Oxford University Press, London. 3d) are **"The Nazi Conception of Law"** by J. Walter Jones, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; **"An Atlas of the War,"** being 15 maps with explanatory text, compiled by J. N. L. Baker; **"The Sinews of War"** by Geoffrey Crowther, Editor of "The Economist," dealing with the two essentials of economic strength, men and materials; **"Blockade and the Civilian Population"** by Sir William Beveridge.

New Fiction

There are a great variety of episodes in Mr. Charles Kingston's latest novel **"Secret Barrier"** (Ward Lock, London. Colonial Edition, 3/6) and he combines romance, mystery and intriguing situations in a realistic manner, the dénouement coming as a distinct surprise. For once an author has dared to develop his plot to an anticlimax which, though weakly done, nevertheless leaves the reader satisfied. The heroine is left for a space of time to disintegrate—there lies the fault of the book—only to be revealed in her true light without the author having suggested in any manner, shape or form what is about to ensue. The story, however, is quite satisfying and very readable, but fails in that the detection angle has not been forcibly built up. The ending could hardly be described as a mental tonic, but it must be admitted that the plot is original, though earlier intimations of its development are at the same time illuminating and deceiving. Without the author deserving full marks for his effort, the book nevertheless makes interesting reading, combining surprises with several love affairs and criminal detection.—B.M.N.

Books Received

The Wandering Lake. Sven Hedin (Routledge, London. 18/-)

Fiction

Thunder on the Range G. Richardson (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Death Rides the Pecos** D. Dresser (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Trailin' Trouble** N. N. Geer (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Adair and Son** P. Trent (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **The Impossible Crime** E. C. Vivian (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Serenade to a Stranger** E. Margetson (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Double Banked** E. L. Long (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **The Green Cross** A. R. and R. K. Weekes (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Murder in the Melody** N. Berrow (Ward Lock, London. 3/6)

Poles Waiting for Nazis to Crack

Gestapo Men Wary of Going Out Alone; Civilians in Huge Numbers Executed

Although their bodies are smarting under the brutal whip of the Nazi invaders, the spirit of the Polish peoples has not been broken. In Warsaw, in Cracow, in hundreds of Polish towns and thousands of villages resistance to the Germans is widespread and growing.

Trained through years under foreign bondage the Poles are masters of conspiracy and acts of sabotage are already increasingly numerous all over Poland. Angered by the unyielding determination of the vanquished Poles, the Nazi authorities have established a reign of terror surpassing in brutality, cunning sadism and harshness that through which Austria and Czechoslovakia have passed, states "Reynolds."

It is impossible to obtain the exact figures, but reliable information shows that no fewer than 30,000 Poles have been shot by the Gestapo since the German troops invaded Poland last September.

Some 6,000, including a large number of women, were executed in Bydgoszcz, Western Poland, alone within ten days after the German occupation.

Half of these executions took place 24 hours after the arrival of the Gestapo in trail of the German troops. Sole reason for these mass murders was the refusal of the Poles to submit tamely to the invaders.

Public Executions

In Gdynia, the former Polish port on the Baltic, several hundred leading Poles have been shot for refusing to hand over the arms they kept for the day of revolt. Similarly at Grudzionds, in the Corridor, large numbers of Polish students were executed for the same reason.

Most of the killing, however, is just indiscriminate shooting carried out by the Gestapo, sent down to quell in blood all attempts at opposition.

Many executions are taking place in open market places and in public squares so that all "may see and fear" the merciless victors.

In Leszno, Western Poland, young girls of the Hitler youth organisation crowded the town square to watch 20 Poles being shot by the Gestapo. They were convicted of the "crime" of putting up posters calling on the Poles to resist Nazi orders.

Three kinds of terrorism exist. The worst is in Western Poland, where the Polish population is being driven away to leave their homes for Germans brought back from the Baltic States.

Here even the refusal to take off one's hat to a minor Nazi official, as all Poles must do, may bring imprisonment and death. Several Poles were arrested and one shot for "smiling ironically" while carrying out this order.

Somewhat milder is the oppression in the Cracow district, and still less in the Warsaw area. But even here one can see every morning fresh green posters covering the walls announcing the death of Poles who have been shot during the night for "contumacy."

Warsaw, however, bears the Nazi rule heroically and with an indomitable faith in the victory of the Allies. Apart from the destruction and suffering, the city in some ways is beginning to live again.

Cafés have been reopened, and although prices are six times as high as before the war the restaurants are crowded.

Bread is still dear and to most a luxury. Lowest price of potatoes is 4d. a pound, milk is sixpence a pint. sugar and meat are almost unobtainable.

But people do not live by bread alone; and these gallant Poles live on two sentiments: intense hatred of their oppressors and a grim determination to hold out and win. Patience, not apathy, is the slogan in Poland today.

Gestapo Fears

The Nazis are shunned by everyone. No Pole would agree to shake hands with a German; many have been actually imprisoned for declining to accept the hand stretched out to them by German officials.

Warsaw cafés empty immediately a German enters. So intense is the hatred that German officials and Gestapo agents prefer to stick to their own company rather than visit places where Poles meet.

Gestapo men invariably carry automatic pistols and always walk in groups. In restaurants they order the waiter to taste the food served to them before they touch it.

Near Cracow the peasants still carry on a guerilla war and refuse to supply food to the town now made into the capital of Nazi domination.

Great problem of the Polish "underground movement" is to supply the people with news. All wireless sets have been seized by the Gestapo and no independent newspapers are circulating.

But, in spite of this, the Poles will act once there is the slightest crack in the Nazi system.

Cryptic Disclosure on Food Position

An ingenious method of indicating the seriousness of the food situation in the Reich without arousing the suspicion of the censor was used by the author of a letter from Germany.

Writing to a friend at Geneva he said: "Please do not worry about us. We are getting along very well indeed. Our food is as good as you get at the Hotel St. Antoine, Geneva."

There is no hotel St. Antoine, Geneva, but there is an ancient prison of that name in the Swiss city. The recipient of the letter forwarded it with this explanation to a member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington.

David Niven's Quest Is Ended

David Niven, the Hollywood star-in-the-ascendant who is also an ex-officer of the British Army, has hitherto been baffled by this war.

A short time ago he abandoned the most promising future offered him by United Artists to go to England to join the Royal Air Force. He has waited for some time and was distinctly gloomy about his prospects. Now his difficulties are over. He has just been accepted for the Officers' Emergency Reserve.

Mystery of the Strangest of Strange Wars Still Unsolved

Dictators' Pacific Attitude Where Retaliation Inevitable; Perhaps This an Economic Conflict

BY A WRITER IN SILVERSTON & Co's "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW"

THE mists of innocence hang heavily about me. I am still trying to understand this strangest of strange wars. It may not be difficult to understand why the Germans have not bombed London. It may not be difficult to understand why the war on land has not started on the Western Front. Frankly, I hope it never will.

But mystery succeeds mystery, and when the Russians bombarded Helsinki in the first two days of their attack upon Finland, and created untold damage—if we are to believe the photographs—only to cease their attacks, we expected reprisals.

But the Finns sent their little air force over Leningrad, where they dropped leaflets in retaliation for the Russian bombs. There must be some strange motive behind these operations which is beyond the knowledge of the ordinary man. With the promise and threat of fire and death being rained upon us, the Dictators have assumed a pacific attitude in every case where retaliation is not only possible, but inevitable.

I only wish that intelligence was of some use in evaluating the present situation in Europe, but the people who really matter are silent and, in view of their past utterances, I cannot believe that silence means content.

If the war is really going to develop into an economic struggle we can gird our loins and we ration our butter. We can employ some chartered accountants to keep an accurate account of the ships lost and the enemy tonnage immobilized and captured. We can count the destruction of each submarine in terms of merchant ships saved and we can count each mine destroyed in terms of foreign currency. The army will hold a predetermined line, and do a certain amount of patrol work in order to remain occupied; but that appears to be all.

War of Balance Sheets

This may be loose thinking, but maybe we are entering on the first economic war; which will be fought cut with balance sheets and decided on the result of a profit and loss account. We have endured over 150 days of propaganda with a strong leaven of economic battles, waged on the seven seas; and except for the fact that the Deutschland is still afloat and the Bremen has got home, the balance sheet looks good.

On the present basis of destruction it would take the Germans sixteen years to do away with our mercantile marine, always assuming their submarine fleet remained intact and their mines presented an insoluble problem. But Germany is not entitled to assume that fact any more than we are entitled to assume that the German air force was built up for reconnaissance purposes. This is all I can say on the war, as a war, without asking the permission of the censor.

The quotation at the head of these notes is not just an epigram chosen at random. It means something definite in these days of stress. With experience waiting to be made use of, there is no need to make mistakes. I have no right, or intention, to criticize any of our war problems that go beyond the simple crudities of business and industry. So when the charming President of the Board of Trade, in attacking Sir Warren Fisher, sometime Permanent Under-Secretary of the Treasury, for his strictures on controllers and sub-controllers, made a few slips, there is no reason why I should not join in the argument.

Most Accurate Journal

And, as a gentle aside, it is worth recording that "The Times"—most accurate and independent newspaper in the world—failed to mention this attack in its report of Parliamentary proceedings or its record of Sir Oliver Stanley's reply in the House. He accused Sir Warren of being "poacher turned gamekeeper," and when he had been corrected as to his quotation from Kingsley, he said "Sir Warren Fisher might be Frankenstein abusing the Monster which he himself created."

But Sir Warren Fisher's point was so entirely different that it misled the President of the Board of Trade into anger. There was no question as to the inefficiency of the Civil Service; his point was the unnecessary amount of control imposed on industries which are capable of controlling themselves. The aim of these controllers is apparently to do a good job of preventing more experienced people from doing a better job.

Civil Service "Efficiency"

The Civil Service is a great organization which maintains its efficiency through the greater efficiency of those whom it is supposed to regulate. But give the actual job to the Civil Service and you get chaos, for the simple reason that, in every business, in every industry, some one person can always make a decision.

Whereas no one in the Civil Service is paid to make a decision. There is always a "higher up"; there is always someone to whom "the buck can be passed" and he in turn "passes the buck" to someone else. Business men and industrialists are never supposed to be able to run a Government, presumably because they have too little theory and too much experience.

In the final chaos they are always called in, but with the experience of 1914-1918 to work on, it should not have been foolish for some of us to imagine the industrial and business end of the war would have been run in the most efficient way from the start. But maybe history is only for story books and people will go on making mistakes and calling them "experience."

British Holdings in America

When sometime ago I made a good guess at the value of the British holdings of United States stocks and our dollar balances, those who knew the truth remained silent and those who thought they knew indicated the figure was on the absurdly low side. And now the Federal Reserve Board in the United States has published its own official figures estimating the value of the British holdings of marketable securities at the end of August as $735,000,000.

It computes the French and British dollar balances at $910,000,000 which makes the figure I gave for the value of the British securities and balances as $1,500,000,000 as near correct as guessing will ever take you. This, of course, is only part of the story for the combined French and British resources, which include also investments not readily negotiable—a fact which should please Wall Street—are estimated at $2,810,000,000.

If we add to this the Canadian holdings in U.S.A. marketable securities, direct investments and dollar balances at $1,415,000,000, the grand total does not make it appear as though we shall want to have the Johnson Act repealed for a year or two.

"U.S. In for a Boom"

And with all this there should be a grain of comfort, for it looks as though the United States may eventually be sold back to the Americans. It won't be such a bad purchase either, for in spite of the careful husbanding of our dollar resources the United States must be in for a boom. The prevalent fear that our Treasury will call in the British-owned securities soon, sounds to me a little hysterical. I can only see this problem from the severely practical point of view, and making a reasonable guess as to what we are spending in the United States today.

I have a feeling that the interest on our United States investments plus the gold from our Empire—and adding thereto our exports of tin and rubber—will take care of our dollar expenditures for some time to come. To mobilize our American securities today would be a psychological mistake for it would indicate a weakness that is neither apparent nor real.

The French and British co-operation on financial and economical problems concerning the aims and the needs of the two countries will probably turn out to be one of the most far-reaching measures of the present decade. The pooling of the joint holdings of gold and foreign assets; the free interconvertibility of francs and sterling for purchases through our two Empires. and the consequent close co-operation of the two Treasuries on price policies and the elimination of competition for raw materials, sounds a little like a theorist's dream. It is none the less a fact.

Cry for Living Room

The cry for "living room"—to hell with the German word—among those countries suffering from dictatorships is merely a *façon de parler*. It means nothing beyond some impressive phrases. I am too much of a realist to accept idle words as the basis of a creed. I like to believe, from my own knowledge, what is true; and not what other people want me to believe is the truth. So I checked up on the "more living room" cry, and what is the result?

Italy joined in the scramble for colonies in Africa after 1880 and fought in Abyssinia and Tripoli. She won—but in 1914 there were fifty times as many Italians in New York as there were in the whole of the Italian colonies in Africa. Germany joined the scramble and amassed an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, but in 1914 there were less than 25,000 Germans in that vast area. And as for Japan, five years after she had conquered Manchoukuo, less than half as many Japanese had setted there as there were in California.

The three most populous countries in the world are Belgium, England Holland, with 700, 684 and 659 people, respectively per square mile. Their people are peaceable, if not tranquil. Japan, Germany and Italy follow with 450, 363 and 356 people per square mile. Do these latter countries need more territory or a different political system? Being completely unversed in politics we cannot answer this question.

French Let Hitler Gift Go By

A German motor-car, described as a "gift from a high German personality to a well-known Spaniard," was found when a French naval patrol vessel searched the Spanish steamer Castillo Buelar recently.

The steamer was en route from Genoa to Barcelona.

The French officials were entitled to seize the car, but in view of the fact that it was a private gift they left it on board.

This was presumably the powerful six-wheel military type car which Hitler was known to be sending as a present to General Franco.

£24,000,000 On Bed of Sea

Another attempt to raise the £24,000,000 Spanish treasure which has lain on the bottom of the sea near Vigo, Spain, for 238 years is to be made by a commercial group who have been granted a concession for salving.

The treasure was being carried by the Franco-Spanish Fleet during the War of Succession in 1702 when the Anglo-Dutch Fleet attacked them off Vigo and sank the treasure ships.

In 1732 a Spanish concern raised some cannon and coins. The British steamer Dido took part in a similar attempt in 1875, but no attempt has been very successful.

Would you have a man reason well, you must use him to it betimes, exercise his mind in observing the connection of ideas and following them in train.—JOHN LOCKE.

PHILIPPE HERIAT: Les Enfants Gates
PRIX GONCOURT 1939

PAUL VIALAR: La Rose de la Mer
PRIX FEMINA 1939

JEAN MALAQUAIS: Les Javanais
PRIX RENAUDOT 1939.

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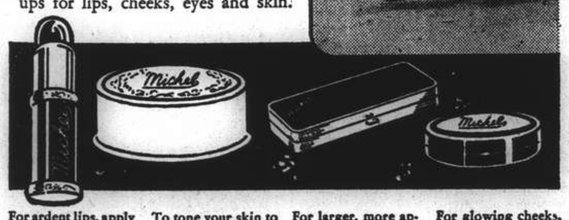

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For glowing cheeks, use Michel Rouge. Blonde, Brunette, Cherry, Coral, Mandarin, Raspberry.

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scratches, abrasions, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites and stings are quickly soothed and healed by the application of She-Ko. Also for the curative treatment of eczema, ringworm, sores, itch, sunburn, chapped lips and hands, this fragrant antiseptic ointment is equally rapidly beneficial. Keep a tin handy in the home, your foresight will reward you. Obtainable from chemists everywhere,

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A long convalescence is tedious and tiring to both doctor and patient. After many operations and illnesses, digestion is affected and impaired yet it is necessary to eat well to regain your strength quickly

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Junior Squash Tournament

Foreign Y.M.C.A. "B" Lose to Rowing Club "B"; Army and Country Club "B" Match Uncompleted

THE Rowing Club "B" team defeated the Foreign Y.M.C.A. "B" by three matches to two to qualify for the next round of the loser's bracket in the junior squash racket knockout tournament played last night, the winners having a much more difficult time winning than anticipated.

The other match of the day, that between the Country Club "B" and the British Army has not been completed, the Army holding a lead of 2-0 over their opponents by victories gained last week. It is anticipated the remaining matches will be played today and tomorrow.

Considered as one of the strongest teams in the junior division of the league, the Rowing Club "B" had been expected to win handsomely over the Foreign Y.M.C.A. juniors, but their bare margin of victory is indicative of how narrowly they escaped being dropped out of the tournament completely. On Thursday last, A. C. Sinclair defeated B. V. de Senna and R. S. L. Frewen defeated S. T. Berglof, only one further victory being needed to take the Oarsmen into the next round. This success was brought about when W. R. Featherstonhaugh defeated A. E. Lawrence yesterday to enable the Rowing Club team to go through into the next round. The other two Rowing Club representatives lost their matches, contrary to expectations.

The matches played earlier revealed that A. C. Sinclair was much too good for B. V. de Senna and the latter was defeated in three straight games, Sinclair's accuracy being very satisfactory. The next match, that between R. S. L. Frewen and S. T. Berglof saw Frewen winning, but only by the barest margin, the first four games being halved and it was only towards the latter part of the fifth game that Frewen was able to go ahead to win. He was playing a hard hitting game contrary to his best play and here he played into Berglof's hands allowing the latter to beat him with good placements.

Rowing Club's Good Luck

Of yesterday's matches the Rowing Club were indebted to W. R. Featherstonhaugh for pulling them out of the mire by defeating Lawrence in five games. The contest was hard fought and produced some long rallies, both players being very tired by the time the match was completed.

G. R. Botelho played a good game to defeat P. Pfanner, after the latter had won the first two games a 10-8, 10-8. Botelho came up very strongly and won the next two games easily, but the fifth and deciding game was played out to the bitter end, the final score of 10-9 in Botelho's favour giving some indication how difficult the match was to win. The other match of the day saw E. J. Sluis of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. defeating R. Dickinson in four games, the latter not playing as well as he has been seen to do earlier in the season.

The matches between the Army and the Country Club "B" have not been completed, Capt. J. R. Cole defeating his opponent and Capt. T. S. Powell, his, the other three matches yet to be played.

Detailed Results

The detailed results of yesterday's play was:—

ROWING CLUB "B" 3, FOREIGN Y. "B" 2

A. C. Sinclair defeated B. V. da Senna, 9-4, 9-3, 9-1.

R. S. L. Frewen defeated S. T. Berglof, 9-3, 5-9, 10-8, 6-9, 9-7.

P. Pfanner lost to R. Botelho, 10-8, 10-8, 1-9, 0-9, 9-10.

R. Dickinson lost to E. J. Sluis, 4-9, 9-4, 2-9, 6-9.

W. R. Featherstonhaugh defeated A. E. Lawrence, 9-5, 8-10, 5-9, 9-7, 9-7.

Finals of Senior Squash Rackets

Rowing Club to Meet Race Club Tonight on Former's Court

The final of the Senior Squash Rackets Knockout Tournament will take place tonight at the Rowing Club when the home team will meet the Race Club. Play is expected to be even although the Race Club by virtue of having won the league earlier in the season and having defeated the Rowing Club side in an earlier round, are considered the favourites.

One match has to be postponed as G. W. Morris and E. B. Cumine cannot play tonight, but if their match is necessary to obtain a result, it will be played on Thursday at the Rowing Club.

The two teams will line up as follows:

L. H. Wade v. L. D. Carson.
J. W. Pote-Hunt v. W. Neugebauer.
E. B. Cumine v. G. W. Morris.
H. M. Benavitch v. H. G. Fabian.
R. D. Parkin v. C. S. Kimber.

Wade has beaten Carson in their previous engagements, and yet Carson has beaten Green who has beaten Wade. In a match between such evenly matched players, despite previous results it is difficult to predict a winner and much remains to be seen how the two players react on the day of the match. This match should be one of the most open of the day, with some very fine play seen, as both have some very fine shots and spectators are assured of high class play throughout.

Good Play Expected

J. W. Pote-Hunt and W. Neugebauer should provide the spectators with some good play, the latter not showing up so well against I. E. Baker in the previous round and yet who will doubtless appear with good effect against Pote-Hunt. The Race Club player is at his best this season and will provide some very stiff competition.

E. B. Cumine has improved out of recognition from his early season performances and is not playing on the same form which took him into the final of the senior championship last year. He is a good class player and Morris will have a lot of difficulty in holding on to him.

M. Benavitch is reported to be playing the gest game among those in the Race Club team today. Definitely he is one of their strongest men as he has not lost a match this season and with the reputation of being a past champion to his credit, he is considered to be able to take the Race Club up a point in his match against H. G. Fabian.

The fifth string match will see another battle royal between R. D. Parkin of the Race Club and C. S. Kimber of the Rowing Club. The two have had some exciting matches earlier in the season and that Kimber won their last match is only a small augury of what is likely to be the outcome of tonight's match. Not that Parkin is considered a certain chance to win. The two players are very evenly matched and here one is expected to see a very hardfought and even game with the issue in doubt right up to the end.

F.A. Extends Soccer Season Until June

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 4.

The Football Association has acceded to the request put forward by a number of clubs to extend the soccer season until June 8. It is stipulated, however, that fixtures must be arranged to avoid clashing with summer sports such as cricket and tennis.

The cup competition, which was also suggested by the same clubs, is not likely to materialize.—Reuter.

Invitation Volleyball League Play

"Y" Giants and Russian Club Easy Winners

One-sided scores marked last night's play in the Invitation Volleyball League at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. when the Russian Club and the "Y" Giants emerged easy victors in the men's division over the "B" and "A" teams of Betar, respectively, and You Hsing trounced Aldesi Whites in the ladies section.

The Russians finished on the long end of a 15-6 score in the opening game and then gained the second one by 15-3. The Betar second-stringers could give but little opposition and were on the defensive at all times. The contest between the Giants and Betar seniors was slightly closer. The first game resulted in a score of 15-4, but in the following session the ultimate losers put up a good fight which ended with a margin of 15-9.

The teams were:—

Russian Club:—Loobkoff, Sogrin, Orlow, A. Kohtenko, V. Kohtenko, Artemoff.

Betar "B":—I. Furman, L. Alteder, Litvin, Gordon, Steinberg, Plotkin.

"Y" Giants:—Maher, I. Soskin, Smith, Kazimiroff, Vernick, N. Soskin.

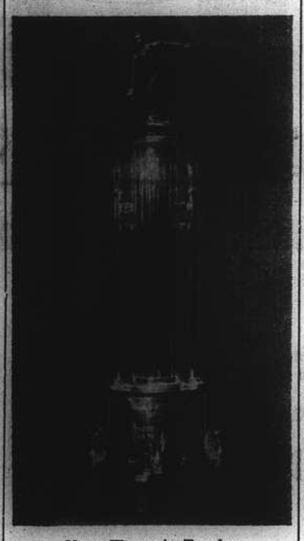
Betar "A":—Kapzan, Furman, Ulanovsky, Gaberman, Hanin, Bach, Hasser.

You Hsing:—H. F. Hwang, S. T. Kwong, S. L. Sze, C. P. Chang, K. T. Wong, S. F. Tsu, H. S. Chen.

Whites:—Costa, Calivo, Oparina, Heidi, V. Brauns, F. Steiner, Greentz.

Dick Metz Makes a Great Splash

Dick Metz, Chicago professional, in action against other Ryder Cup golfers in California. Behind Metz are Andy Clyde and Jimmy McLarnin, former welter boxing king (holding umbrella), Jug McSpaden is on the right under another umbrella.



New Women's Trophy

For the Women's Ten Pins League this trophy has been presented through the courtesy of George Bourne, a keen bowler himself, and is called the Bills Motors Trophy.

Alice Marble Tells Her Weakness

World's Greatest Woman Tennis Player Reveals Flaw in Her Game

Los Angeles, Feb. 26.

Some of my best friends are bees, and I wouldn't say anything against them for anything, but they are not such models of industry as they are made out to be.

You begin to realize this when you sit down and talk with Alice Marble, the greatest woman tennis player in the world. There never was a bee that kept as busy as Alice does. She has an occupation for each hour in the day. When she isn't playing tennis she is designing clothes. When she isn't designing clothes she is before a microphone crooning of a lovely flame that has died away. In between times she confers with the motion picture studio that wants to make her a second Sonja Henie, and plays golf and a little baseball.

The chances are that by next week she will have taken up midget auto racing, trapshooting, or throwing the taber. Sitting with her yesterday after a round of golf it was difficult to make her talk of tennis, so varied are her interests. But we finally did get around to tennis and she told me a rather remarkable thing. Remarkable, that is, for a champion. She admitted that the one thing which had held her back as a tennis player (if you can consider a girl who has won three of the last four national championships and holds the Wimbledon Title as well, held back) is a lack of what we sportswriters call the "killer instinct."

No "Killer Spirit"

"I just haven't got it," she said. "When I get a few games or a set ahead I cannot keep myself from letting up. Consciously, I soften my game and ease up on the pressure. And I know enough about sports to know that the great champions never did that. When Dempsey knocked a rival down three times he wanted to knock him down three more times. Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen increased the pressure when they got ahead of an opponent. Tilden, Budge and Helen Wills Moody Roark were the same way in tennis. I've tried to make myself do the same thing, but it was no use. I know I would have won more matches and championships had I possessed what you fellows call the "killer spirit."

I asked Alice if that were the reason for her slump against Helen Jacobs in the final round of the nationals at Forest Hills last summer. That was the time, you will recall, when Alice won the first set at love with scarcely the loss of a point, and then was just three games away from losing the title in the third and final set.

The Real Reason

"No," she answered, "that wasn't the cause. It was Helen's courage and fight that nearly upset me that day. And while we are speaking of that match, let me correct something that you and a dozen others who reported the match wrote. Most of you said that I choked up in the final set because I knew that victory was worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars to me, and that this knowledge made me nervous. That's not true. If I had stopped to think about such a thing as that Helen would have beaten me. You can't let your mind wander that far in a final round match and still win. The truth is, most athletes have the silliest thoughts during critical moments. When I was behind 1-3 in the final set I remembered what a fortune teller had told me in San Francisco months before. The gypsy had told me that I would win the title, but only after a bad scare. All of a sudden that prediction gave me confidence and I started hitting my shots the way I should hit them."

Easy for Her

Alice plans to defend her titles in the east this year, but frankly admits that she doesn't think it will be much fun. Without bragging, she doesn't think women's tennis is any too strong right now, and feels that she will have a rather easy time winning. She thinks the men's tournaments will be dull, too, with Welby Van Horn as the only youngster with a chance to give it some life.

"He is the finest prospect since Budge," Alice said about Van Horn "and with proper training and handling will soon become the best amateur in the world."

Only a few weeks ago Van Horn, in talking to me of Alice, paid her a great compliment.

"She is so good," Welby said "that if I stay in the backcourt and just rely on steadiness, she'll beat me as often as I beat her. It's only when I use my superior strength and speed at the net that I have the edge. She's the best girl player of them all."—United Press.

Hole in One Done At Hungjao

On Sunday Mr. T. R. Chassels when playing a 4-ball match with Messrs. Beveridge, Maclean and Henderson celebrated his 50th birthday by doing the 9th hole in one stroke. The shot was an exceptional one in that it was a very high pitching shot and the ball landed plumb in the hole and remained there.

There has been an epidemic of ones at Hungjao these past six months, the feat being performed on no less than eight occasions.

Bobby Riggs Wins U.S. Indoor Tennis Title

First to Take Outdoor as Well Since Tilden

New York, Mar. 4.

Bobby Riggs, American and Wimbledon champion, won the American indoor lawn tennis championship during the weekend, defeating Donald McNeill in the final after a stirring battle.

The score was 3/6, 6/1, 6/4, 2/6, 6/2.

By his victory Riggs became the first winner of both the indoor and outdoor championships since Bill Tilden in 1926.

The champion was fully extended, but his greater experience enabled him to turn the tide.—Reuter.

Badminton League Play Concluded Yesterday

The play in the Men's Division of the Badminton League was brought to a close last night as the final matches in the competition were played off, resulting in the C.S.F. "A" winning by nine sets to nil at the expense of the visiting Sokol team, while the Country Club were at home to the French Club juniors and succeeded in emerging victorious by five sets to four.

By virtue of their victory last night, the French Club "A" have consolidated their position as runners-up to the champions, the Flying Shuttles, with a record of 63 victories out of 87 starts. The C.S.F. "B" failed to dislodge the Country Club from fourth place, and though both teams still have some matches in hand, these need not be played as they will have no effect on the relative positions of the various contestants.

Detailed scores of last night follow:—

C.S.F. "A" 9; SOKOLS 0

Berents and Meise beat Ivanchenko and Kotliaroff, 15-4, 15-1, 15-5.
Flood and McKinnon beat Nastavin and Bocevitch, 15-8, 15-2, 15-9.
Jorgensen and Hansen beat Petroff and Zellensky by walkover.

COUNTRY CLUB 5; C.S.F. "B" 4

Read and Orr beat Chaillan and Popple, 13-15, 15-6, 15-11.
Moreher and Beaching lost to Clark and Elster, 15-11, 9-15, 6-15.
Duff and Seddon beat Arnig and Davidson, 10-15, 15-10, 15-7.

International Cup Semi-Final Game

England and Portugal To Meet in Replay Match On Saturday Afternoon

England and Portugal will meet again in the replay of the semi-finals of the International Cup on Saturday afternoon at the Racecourse, according to the fixtures announced yesterday by the Shanghai Football Association for the week-end. These two team played to a 3-all draw last month and, although the game was extended for an extra 30 minutes, the deadlock remained and necessitated a second meeting.

As the season is rapidly coming to a close, with less than six week-ends left, the League Management Committee is trying every means to play off as many games as possible during each one of the remaining Saturdays and Sundays. Four encounters have been scheduled this week-end.

The Seaforths are to clash with the Public Thomas Hanbury on Saturday at the Race Course and the remaining three games will take place on the following day. The main attraction will undoubtedly be the tussle between Lido and the Association Sportive Francais in the morning at the Canidrome.

In the afternoon Saint Francis Xavier's will be pitted against Tung Hwa at Kiaochow Park while Shanghai Recreation Club is to meet the Police at the Racecourse. Kiaochow Park will be the secene of a most important game in the Third Division, beginning at 1.45 p.m. as Three Cultures and Maccabi, the two leaders, will play each other. The winner will most certainly win premier honours in that division.

Week-end Fixtures

The full list of fixtures follows:—

SATURDAY

International Cup Semi-finals (Replay):—England v. Portugal Canidrome 2.30 p.m.

1st Division:—P.T.H. v. Seaforths R.G. 1-3 p.m.

Reserve Division:—S.M.P. v. S.R.C. R.G. 2-3 p.m.

2nd Division:—Ching Hwa v. French Forces Kiaochow 3.20 p.m.; Russ. Regt. v. Parks Kiaochow 1.45 p.m.

3rd Division:—Aurora v. Judeans Aurora 3 p.m.; Old West. v. Xaverians R.G. 5-3 p.m.

SUNDAY

1st Division:—Lido v. A.S.F. Canidrome 10.30 a.m.; S.F.X. v. Tung Hwa Kiaochow 3.10 p.m.; S.R.C. v. S.M.P. R.G. 1-3 p.m.

2nd Division:—Sokol v. U.T.P. Aurora 3 p.m.

3rd Division:—3 Cults. v. Maccabi Kiaochow 1.45 p.m.; Oarsmen v. Russ. Club R.G. 2-3 p.m.; Hotspurs v. R.A.M.C. R.G. 5-3 p.m.

Hong Ten Pins League Opens

More Than 80 Bowlers Take Part in Commercial Men's Classic of Season

More than 80 bowlers took part last night in the first play of the Commercial Ten Pins League which is being divided into two sections. In the Hardwood Section the First Battalion U.S. Marines chalked up the highest team aggregate of 2,912 against the Automobiles who lost all three games by a big margin.

The Press team also registered a 3-0 victory at the expense of the Yankee Consuls. Butler was outstanding with a triple of 595 as he rolled consistently in all the three games with tallies of 194, 199, 202 respectively.

The Accountants took the measure of Headquarters Marines by the odd game in three while in fourth and last encounter of the division the Chamber of Commerce disposed of the Texaco Bears by another close score of 2-1. The C. of C. Dropped the second game by seven pins, 899-892.

In the Softwood Section three of the four matches ended with 3-0 scores. The encounter between the Insurance people and Second Battalion U.S. Marines was a fine one as the two teams gained the highest team triple. The Insurance side won by the odd game in three, netting a total of 2,999 while the service men aggregated 2,956.

The Texaco Stars, Communications and Telephones each took three games from Commercial Express, Chase Bank and Transportation in respective order. Smith of the Telephones countered 209 which was the highest single in the day's play.

The Scores

The detailed results follow:—

HARDWOOD SECTION				
1st Bn. Marines (3)	935	964	1,013	2,912
Automobiles (0) ..	835	875	820	2,530
Press (3)	955	900	924	2,779
Yankee Consuls (0)	741	803	778	2,322
Hdq. Marines (1) ..	908	724	918	2,650
Accountants (2) ..	929	969	770	2,858
Texaco Bears (1) ..	885	899	891	2,675
Ch. of Commerce (2)	930	892	923	2,348
SOFTWOOD SECTION				
Insurance (2)	941	1,041	1,017	2,999
2nd Bn. Marines (1)	998	1,019	937	2,956
Texaco Stars (3) ..	891	945	867	2,703
Commercial Exp. (0)	885	888	742	2,515
Telephones (3)	1,026	859	851	2,736
Transportation (0) .	717	739	693	2,149
Communications (3)	990	925	976	2,891
Chase Bank (0)	969	877	865	2,711

Shanghai Ten Pins Mixed Doubles

The various championships in the Shanghai Ten Pins Competitions will begin today with the opening of the Mixed Doubles at the Columbia Country Club. Altogether, 26 couples have entered and a most interesting contest is predicted. Play will be continued on Thursday at the Shanghai Race Club and the third and final session is to be held next Tuesday at the Foreign Y.M.C.A.

First Round Play

Following is the list of participants and the time schedule:—

2.10—Mrs. Frondorf, Ashley.
3.00—Mrs. Gregor, Roles.
3.50—Mrs. Lamneck, Uhlinger.
Mrs. Kuhn, Winecoff.
4.40—Mrs. Bourne, Bourne.
Mrs. Schmid, Hueti.
5.30—Mrs. Bristow, Barton.
Mrs. Mortimer, Messersmith.
Mrs. Deegan, Deegan.
6.20—Mrs. Cardwell, Huebner.
Mrs. Hale, Hale.
Mrs. Sobel, Kleffel.
Mrs. McDorinel, Hilden.
7.10—Mrs. Swan, Swan.
Mrs. Neal, Katz.
Mrs. Collaco, Gonsalves.
Miss McIntyre, Dolinsek.
8.00—Miss Brewer, Cone.
Mrs. Geibel, Butler.
Mrs. Malleck, Fiorj.
Miss Hykes, L. C. Kew.
8.50—Mrs. Dalton, Dalton.
Mrs. Nance, Nance.
Partner, Eisenhut.
Mrs. Eisenhut, Schmid.
9.40—Mrs. Gray, Gray.
Mrs. Ryan, Barrett.

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Planes Fly Over Belgium

Belgian Anti-Aircraft Guns Kept Busy; Germany Expresses Regrets for Latest Incident

Brussels, Mar. 4.

BELGIAN anti-aircraft guns opened fire yesterday when many planes of undetermined nationality flew over Belgium, according to an official announcement. The newspaper "Le Soir" states that fighters ascended when the planes were sighted. It says that some of the machines flew over Brussels and its suburbs at about 11 a.m., and that one or two others passed over the aerodrome at Haren, flying at a great height.

It is reported from Eupen that intense anti-Allied propaganda is being circulated in Belgian districts near the German frontier. Many leaflets of German origin slipped through letter boxes in the past week.

A leaflet which was distributed in this way today was printed in Hamburg, and was entitled "Politics." It contained phrases violently attacking Britain.—Reuter.

Germany Expresses Regrets

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.

Germany expressed her regrets to Belgium today for Saturday's incident in which Lt. Henrad, Belgian airman, was shot down when he tried to warn a German pilot that he was flying over Belgian territory.

The German Government's regrets were conveyed to Viscount Davignon, Belgian Ambassador in Berlin, who called at the Wilhelmstrasse, the D.N.B., official German news agency announced this evening. The agency went on to give the German version of the incident, and stated: "Seven planes of the British Hurricane type attacked a German reconnaissance plane which was returning from northern France. As the German pilot believed himself to be over French territory, and as the planes were of the Hurricane type, he thought he was dealing with British craft. During the battle that ensued, one plane of the Hurricane type was shot down, while the German plane returned damaged to its base."

The D.N.B. report on the incident added that it was later found that the fight had been staged a few minutes' flight within the Belgian frontier and that the plane shot down was a Belgian pursuit of the British Hurricane type.

This German report differs substantially from the Belgian report on the encounter as issued immediately after it occurred. The Belgian Foreign Ministry declared that three and not seven Belgian planes were involved.—Havas.

Willing to Pay Indemnity

Brussels, Mar. 4.

The German Government have admitted that the protest lodged in Berlin following the attack by a German military plane against a Belgian machine over Belgian territory was well-grounded, and are willing to pay an indemnity, it was officially announced here today.

The German Ambassador in Brussels, Herr V. von Bulow-Schwante, called on Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak and gave the German view of the incident. He explained that several German planes were coming back from France after fighting against British machines and did not realize that they were flying over Belgian territory. On seeing planes of the British type, they thought they were being challenged by their enemies again.

The German Government express most sincere regrets and give the assurance that existing regulation forbidding German planes from flying over neutral territory will be strictly adhered to.

The German Government are ready to examine immediately any Belgian request for the payment of an indemnity.

Further Nazi Violations

German warplanes again flew over Belgian territory yesterday morning and dropped anti-Allied "bomphlets" over wide areas of the neutral land. Planes were reported notably over the Malmedy, eastern Belgium, Brussels and Mallines regions.

The propaganda leaflets were entitled, "French Yellow Book: New Admission of Anglo-French Responsibility for the War."

These new border-violating flights, coming so close on Saturday's fatal incident in which a Belgian patrol plane was shot down in flames by a German craft, brought heated public opinion nearer to boiling point.

While the press launched practically unanimous broadside at the Reich's lack of respect for Belgian integrity and neutrality, two members of the Cabinet made speeches emphasizing Belgium's defence strength and resolution to remain independent. The Foreign Minister, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, said "Belgium insists that the integrity of her territory should be respected. Our Army has been reinforced and our defence system is ready. Anyone attempting to pass through our country would pay dearly."

The Public Works Minister, M. Matagne, declared the Belgian Government highly appreciates Parliament's confident vote of the Bill for Repression of Foreign Propaganda. "The Government's duty," he stated, "is to protect the morale of the Army, and it will do so whatever happens."

The sentiments of the two ministers were generally reflected in evening newspapers today. Commenting at length on yesterday's aerial fight, in which Belgian Lieutenant Henrad was killed by a German airman, the "Nation Belge" said: "It is an intolerable and shameful aggression and it is time Germany understood that such attacks cannot be repeated."—Havas.

Senator Taft on Japan Dispute

Exclusion of Embargo Issue From Election Drive For Presidency

New York, Mar. 4.

Senator Robert Taft, son of the late President and a possible Republican Presidential candidate himself, yesterday urged that the American-Japanese issue be kept out of the 1940 Presidential campaign in the United States.

Senator Taft said he was opposed to declaring embargo against the shipment of American war materials to Japan unless the President and Secretary of State recommend such legislation.

Senator Taft said in general he was opposed to loans by the Export-Import Bank to foreign Governments, although he favoured the forthcoming loan to Finland.

Regarding the proposed embargo against Japan in retaliation for Japanese interference with American rights in China, Senator Taft said there were many circumstances involved. Among these, he said, were the real public opinion in Japan and the possible success of a Japanese attack on the Philippines.

"I do not know how far the United States can go in assisting China against this unwarranted attack without becoming involved in war itself," he said. "The war in the Pacific is even more to be avoided by the United States while war exists in Europe because the two wars are not likely to remain completely separate."

Senator Taft said President Roosevelt apparently is inclined to believe that the United States should enter the European war to protect the Democracies. He said this would only destroy democracy in the United States.

Senator Taft clarified his views on the nation's foreign affairs during a political speech here yesterday.—United Press.

U.S. Navy Planes Begin Flight to Guam

Honolulu, Mar. 4.

A squadron of giant United States naval patrol bombers will take off from here today on a round trip training flight to Guam Island, 1,300 miles south of Yokohama.

The squadron, expected to comprise twelve huge "flying destroyers," will stop at Wake Island during the training flight in the far Pacific.—United Press.

Anglo-Japan Issues Being Discussed

Hopes of Settlement Lead To Belief Problems With France Will Be Arranged

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masayuki Tani, invited the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, to the Foreign Office at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss various outstanding Anglo-Japanese issues, including the Tientsin silver.—Reuter.

Settlement Sought

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Japan is seeking an early settlement of her present problems with France and Britain, the Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Y. Suma, disclosed here today.

Mr. Suma said that Japan is anxious to conduct conversations with France in an effort to ameliorate political and commercial relations between the two countries. Discussions with Britain over the disposal of Chinese Government silver now deposited in the British Concession in Tientsin also have been resumed, he said.

Franco-Japanese talks probably will begin in the immediate future in Tokyo and Paris with the primary aim of negotiating a trade treaty to replace the Franco-Japanese pact which expires this month, Mr. Suma said. Japan also will seek to settle present Franco-Japanese differences over Japanese bombing attacks on the French-owned Yunnan Railway in which a number of French nationals have been killed, Mr. Suma said.

Exploratory talks along these lines already have been held in Tokyo but details of the conversations can not yet be revealed, Mr. Suma said.

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, visited the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs here today to discuss the Tientsin silver question.—United Press.

Huge Fish Market For Canton Being Built

Canton, Mar. 4.

One of the largest enterprises undertaken by the Japanese since the occupation of Canton is now nearing completion. It is the fish market, which is located at the Honam end of the Pearl River bridge.

According to a local report, the market, together with godowns and cold storage, is about half the size of Shameen, and the whole of the construction work is being handled by a Japanese concern.—Reuter.

Manchoukuo Settlers Now Trained

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Preliminary training for young settlers who will go to Manchoukuo has been completed, it was announced today.

The settlers, who will form the Young Settlers' Volunteer Corps, will enter the Agrarian Training Institute at Uchihara in Ibaraki Prefecture this month to complete their training. More than 10,000 volunteers were expected to enter the Institute.—Domei.

Japanese Set Goal For Savings

Nation Must Grin and Bear It, Says Finance Ministry Official in Interview

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

The Japanese Government has set the goal for national saving during the coming financial year, which commences on April 1, at 11,900,000,000 yen, or twelve per cent. higher than the current year to finance bond-issues and national production.

If this plan is to succeed, it means that every man, woman and child in the Japanese Empire, will have to save an average of 119 yen during the next twelve months. As about forty per cent. of the population in Japan is engaged in agriculture, and the average "net" income of the 5,500,000 households so engaged in 1935 was under 102 yen per annum, it becomes obvious that the task will need the concentrated energies of the whole Empire if it is to be achieved, especially as the cost of living and the burden of taxation will be considerably increased in the coming year.

Must Be Done

An official of the Ministry of Finance, confirming this, says:

"I realize it will be extremely difficult for minor officials, low-salaried men and wage-earners to save 119 yen each, but the people must grin and bear it for the fulfilment of the lofty ideal for which Japan is fighting.

"I believe they can reach the new goal with comparative ease if they realize Japan's mission in East Asia and concentrate on the construction of the new order, which will bring peace and order, liberty and justice to all the peoples of the Far East."

And unless the goal is achieved, the "Kokumin Shimbun" warns, there will be no curbing inflation, "and the very streets will be flooded with paper money." Moreover, if the colossal sum is not saved by the people, the structure of the productive expansion programme for Japan, Manchuokuo and China "will become as frail as the foundation of a house built on shifting sand."—Reuter.

German Governor of Poland Protests

Deportation of Jews from Reich Causes Hardship

Berne, Mar. 3.

A protest against continued deportation of German Jews from the Reich proper into the occupied Polish regions, particularly the Lublin district, was lodged with the German Government by Dr. Karl Frank, Governor-General in occupied Poland, the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" reported today.

The Berlin correspondent of this newspaper stated: "Difficulties arose regarding the lodging of the Jews, more than 1,000 of whom arrived at Piasko, west of Lublin, from Stettin. All houses were already occupied and the authorities had to set them up in stables. The living conditions in these stables were such that they raised the spectre of evidences and officials of the Governor-General's administration, who must deal with health problems, were moved to take action.

"German reports that the migration of Ukrainian and White Russian minorities to the Soviet-occupied areas of Poland," the Swiss correspondent continued, "would leave place for German Jews in the Lublin region proved to be false. There was some migration, but it was of very small proportions because the peasants feared to leave the German-occupied areas and have their lands expropriated.—Havas.

Munitions Favouritism In Japan Checked

Companies Favoured By Army Limited

Osaka, Mar. 4.

Munitions manufacturers who have been receiving preferential treatment because of their army connections will shortly find themselves forced to compete on an equal footing with their competitors.

Many civilian factories, temporarily turning out munitions to meet army demands, have been able to secure equipment denied to others because of import restrictions.

According to Government officials this new equipment is frequently used not for munitions manufacture, but for civilian products. Such manufactures, once they have expanded their facilities, plead that they are unable to turn out munitions until they have had an opportunity to make technical readjustments but meanwhile use their newly acquired equipment for civilian products.

At a meeting of contractors here this week Lieut.-Col. Taki of the Army Air Headquarters declared that hereafter the army intends to clamp down and refuse permission for expanded facilities to sub-contractors. Only full-time established munitions manufacturers will be given authorization for installation of new equipment, he said.—United Press.

New Regime Academy To Be Founded In Canton

Canton, Mar. 4.

Wang Ching-wei's Central Military Academy will soon have a branch in Canton, according to the local press. It is reported that the registration of cadets is now proceeding.

According to the reports, cadets of the military officers section will be granted N$30 a month as allowance, while those enlisting in the political section will receive N$60.—Reuter.

Hongkong To Have Black-Out Test

Hongkong, Mar. 4.

Hongkong's second large-scale black-out test is to be staged on March 5, some time after dusk, covering the whole of the Leased Territories and all the islands in the Colony's waters, it is announced.

As in the previous exercises, R.A.F. 'planes will stage mimic air raids, while restrictions will be placed on all traffic on land and water, with the possibility of the harbour being closed for a short period.—Reuter.

Bombay Textile Workers On Strike

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Textile workers struck work today. Over 70 mills are said to be affected. The strikers are demanding a fifteen per cent. increase in wages. While employers accepted a majority of the recommendations of a conciliation board, they have suggested a ten per cent. increase in wages.—Reuter.

Communist Paper in Stockholm Bombed

Stockholm, Feb. 3.

At least three persons were killed today when the Building of a prominent Swedish Communist newspaper, the "Nord Svensk Flammen," was bombed and burnt to the ground. The three charred bodies were found in the wreckage, and a number of other persons are still missing.—Havas.

Japan Subsidies For Coal

Measures to Meet Shortage Devised by Diet; Large Sums to Be Spent

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Policies covering the production of coal and securing a supply of charcoal adequate to meet the needs of consuming centres were outlined at an extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Cabinet yesterday.

Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, Minister of Commerce and Industry, submitted a plan for increasing the production of coal. To put the plan into effect, he said, would cost Y.83,600,000. Of this amount, Y.22,000,000 would be used as a subsidy to encourage coal production; Y.44,800,000 for subsidizing a joint coal marketing company; and Y.16,800,000 as a subsidy for the opening of new coal mines and pits.

Mr. Fujiwara also submitted a proposed bill calling for the establishment of a joint coal sales company. All cabinet members gave their approval of the measure.

This bill together with the production increase bill will be submitted to the Diet as soon as possible.

He also reported that a company capitalized at Y.10,000,000 would be established to control the sales and distribution of charcoal, which will be used as a substitute for gasoline.—Domei.

Sinking of Japanese Destroyer Denied

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Chinese claims, as reported in a press message from Hongkong, that a Japanese destroyer struck a mine and sank at the confluence of the Yangtze River and Poyang Lake were categorically denied today by the Japanese Navy Office. The report also said that the Chinese claimed that more than 100 Japanese were killed. The Navy Office termed the claims as another piece of usual Chinese propaganda.—Domei.

S. A. Fund Totals $145,877

Donations from the Swiss Consulate-General and the Swiss community, plus more than a score of other contributions, over the week-end swelled the Salvation Army's 1940 Appeal Fund to $145,877. Officially the Appeal has closed but for a limited period the Army will accept donations at Appeal Headquarters, 40 Sassoon Arcade.

Japanese Report on Mandated Islands

Account Sent to Geneva And Washington

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

A report on the Japanese administration of mandated islands in the Pacific during 1938 was mailed to the United States Government on January 22, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office announced today.

Press messages from Washington stated that the United States Government had instructed the American Embassy at Tokyo to inquire whether Japan intended to give out information on the status of the Pacific mandated islands. Some officials, claimed, the message stated, that Japan was obligated to furnish the information in accordance with the Treaty of Commitments.

When foreign correspondents questioned the spokesman about the press dispatch the spokesman revealed that the 1938 report was mailed on January 22 and should have reached Washington by this time.

He added that a similar report had been sent to the League of Nations at Geneva. Its arrival had probably been delayed, he stated, because of the disruption of mail service as a result of the European war.—Domei.

U.S. Student Asks For Gloves of Human Skin

Napa, Cal., Mar. 4.

Human skin, shipped to the Napa Tanning Company with written instructions to make it into a pair of gloves, was traced to a student at the North Pacific Dental College in Portland, Ore., today. Police declined to disclose the name of the student, but said they would probably take him into custody today and file formal charges against him. The skin, it was alleged, came from a male cadaver and had been pickled for several months.—United Press.

M. Kerensky on Way To Paris

Lisbon, Mar. 4.

M. Alexander Kerensky, Premier of the Government in Russia following the Tsarist regime, arrived here today from the United States on the Clipper, accompanied by his wife. M. Kerensky is on his way to Paris.—Havas.

Russian Burglars of Foreign Houses Jailed

The hearing of the four Russian burglar suspects who were arrested in the Settlement some time ago in connection with several jewel thefts was concluded yesterday in the First Special District Court and they will know their fate next Monday when a judgment will be passed on them. They were alleged to have committed burglaries in foreign residences in the Settlement victimizing the inmates to the extent of more than $4,000.

Fifteen Russians are being detained by the French Concession authorities in connection with the same cases. Of the stolen jewels belonging to Mrs. R. Konchenko of Sun Court, Weihaiwei Road, only one diamond ring has been recovered. About $4,570 worth of valuables was stolen from her.

Suspended Sentence

Charged with having misappropriated $200 from his former employer, a German Jewish refugee named Hans Selig, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court but the sentence was suspended for three years. He was also ordered by the judge to return the money which he owed to his former employer, manager of the Hamilton Photo Studio at 221 Nanking Road. It was revealed in Court that accused had collected bills for his employer but failed to hand over the amounts which he thus collected.

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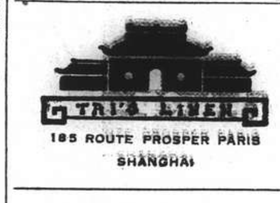

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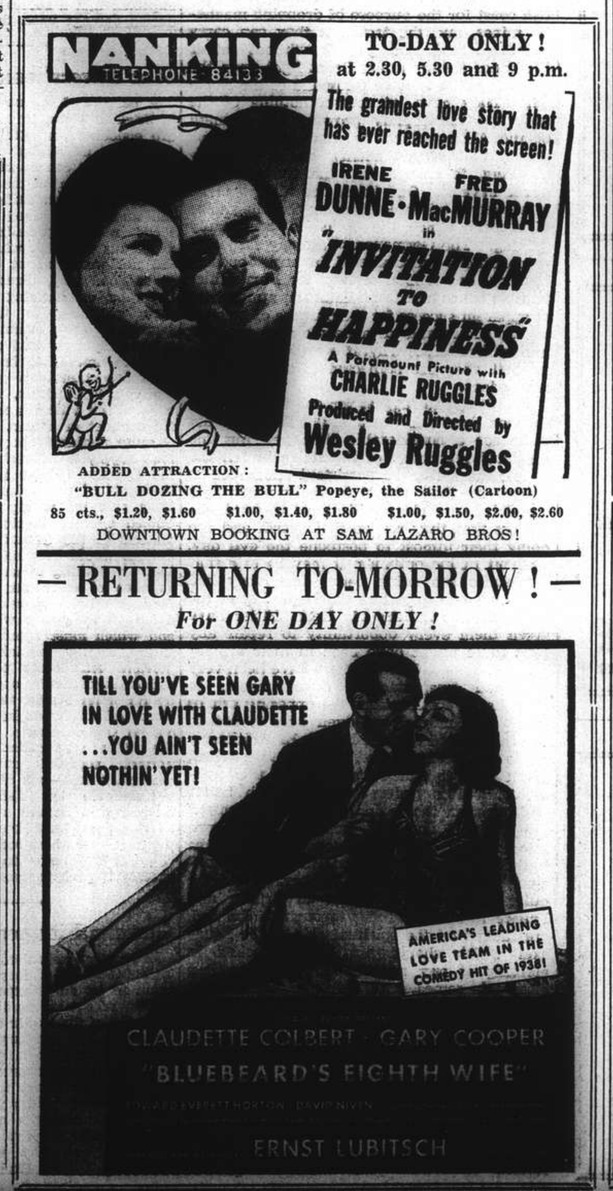

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THE PAST SEMESTER

Despite all the bombastic boastings of the Nazi leaders the first six months of warfare has in no way improved the German position, while it may safely be said that the Allies have emerged from it very much better than they had reason to expect at the outset of hostilities. Within a few hours of the declaration of war by the Allies the Reich had embarked upon its submarine campaign, taking it up with the same ruthlessness and disregard for international law, and conventions signed within recent years governing conduct in times of war. It was stated that the Allies were better fitted to deal with the U-boat menace than ever before, and events have proved the claims to be true. With all its energies devoted to submarine and mine warfare, the use of the magnetic mine and mine-laying by aeroplane, Germany has failed to secure any results comparable with those of the tragic month of April, 1917. The loss of Allied shipping is small as compared with the amount of tonnage continually at risk, and while, by reason of the convoy system, the number of trips made by each vessel is reduced there is nothing whatever to show that the German attempt at blockade need cause any great deal of anxiety. On the other hand the German mercantile has been swept from the seas, some of it captured and put into the service of the Allies as an offset to submarine and mine sinkings, while the rest seeks refuge in neutral ports, waiting to make dashes for home with much wanted supplies, and scuttling if they see any danger of falling into the hands of the Allies. The extension of the blockade to German exports has proved highly successful, and, if it is true as Herr Hitler has claimed that Germany must export or die, it must already be in the unenviable position of awaiting the anticipated end to the stranglehold which the Allies have placed upon German economy. It may be a slow process, but the last war showed its inevitability and there is no new development in this one to suggest that it will not make the same contribution to the expected Allied victory.

In considering the claims which the Germans make concerning the damage they allege they have done to the Allies, it is interesting to note that when it comes to figures the Reich handles them just as carelessly as it does other matters where truth is concerned. Thus in connection with the shooting down of a Belgian airman when he was trying to warn a German aeroplane trespassing over Belgium, the Belgian statement declares that three of their machines took the air to pursue the invader. The Germans profess there were seven, suggesting ratios which could with safety be applied to German claims of success on the one hand and allegations of damage done to the enemy on the other. The German claims concerning alleged successes during the past six months of fighting are so fantastic as to call for no particular official comment, while the German addiction to the untruth is by now so manifest that they fail to carry any conviction whatever. On the other hand the successes of the Allies in the air as well as on the sea are imposing. British aeroplanes nightly make deep raids into Germany, appearing even over Berlin and scattering the "bomphlets" which cause the German officials so much annoyance, and the possession of which leads individuals into trouble. Nightly patrols over the German air bases in Heligoland Bay are reported to have had the effect of stopping German air raids along the British coast for the purpose of dropping magnetic mines, and the fact that they can carry out these raids and patrols without let or hindrance throws a significant light upon the German claim to have command of the North Sea. They have, of course, nothing of the sort, and the rapidly growing air strength of the Allies, which by now should have passed that of the enemy, ought, humanly speaking, to ensure that the Germans will never have it. One thing has always to be remembered when considering the allegations of success which the Reich is continually making. The Germans are already subjected to conditions unparalleled in any opposing country, and it is necessary for Herr Hitler and his colleagues to maintain an atmosphere of apparent success for the purpose of bolstering up the morale of a people who must be asking themselves why, if everything is going so well, they are subjected to such irksome restrictions.

This is not to suggest for one moment that German morale is weakening. That may not come for a considerable time yet, but the continual reluctance of the Reich to tell the people the truth, the persistent endeavour to bolster up their spirits in the manner they are doing, are clear indications to most observers that they realize their peril, and are doing their utmost to postpone the evil day. Without undue optimism it may be said that the Allies are doing better than they had any reason to expect at the beginning of the war. The hesitations of Herr Hitler have given them every opportunity to repair any gaps there might have been in their armour six months ago. On land there have been very few and unspectacular developments. In their heavy fortifications the opposing armies await new moves, but even here it has to be remembered that the British Expeditionary Force has been allowed to get into position, given time to call up and train reinforcements, and is generally in a much better position than it was in 1914 when it crossed the Channel and was immediately thrown into the fray. The unanimous rallying of the individual members of the British Commonwealth to the defence of democracy and the quiet determination shown in Britain and France to see this thing through to the end, are factors on the spiritual side of the situation which should not be overlooked in arriving at any assessment of the position after this semester of fighting. On the sea the Allies have demonstrated their complete superiority over Germany, in the air the German insistence upon superiority is proved to have no substance whatever, and while on land for the moment there may be a stalemate, which the Allies can safely leave for Herr Hitler to seek to break, there is nothing in the situation which should give cause for any anxiety as to the future. Herr Hitler's failure to launch the much thought of *blitzkrieg* has given the Allies the decided advantage of six months in which to make adequate dispositions to meet whatever threat the future may have, and while it would be the height of stupidity to underestimate the enemy, there is ample ground for viewing the future with a quiet confidence which can be justified.

The Civilian "V.C."

Six months of war has produced as many civilian acts of bravery as military, and not the least distinguished have occurred in the British mercantile marine service, which has borne the brunt of Nazi attacks by submarines, mines and aircraft. Nobody minimizes the losses inflicted on the British merchant fleet and in the struggle which is steadily intensifying more losses are to be expected before an end has been put to enemy action. In the meantime, there are supreme acts of bravery being demonstrated revealing the indomitable courage of the civilians at sea which neither mine, torpedo nor bomb will destroy. An interesting disclosure is that a medal of which hardly anybody has ever heard exists for gallantry and ranks only slightly below the Victoria Cross in official estimation. This is formally called the Medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, but its official name is the Empire Gallantry Medal, and anybody winning it is entitled to add the initials E.B.M. after his name. One of the first of these decorations was posthumously awarded to Commander F. R. Jolly, R.N., who died of wounds after gallant conduct during the German air attack on the destroyer Mohawk. The first impression was that due honour had not been paid until it became known that the E.B.M., to which little public reference has been made, is actually a borderline award with the V.C. While this was the first naval award, the new medal, unlike the V.C., may be awarded to civilians and any air raids on Britain would probably provide opportunities for such awards, although a goodly portion of British civilian sailors are already daily "in the trenches," so to speak. According to a Naval correspondent, while the E.G.M. is regarded as the most important award next to the Victoria Cross, the Order of the British Empire is to be regarded as next important to the Order of the Bath in making naval awards, a C.B.E. will come to be regarded as only slightly less valuable than the C.B.

The Finnish Reverse

With the loss of Viipuri the Finns have suffered their first major reverse of the campaign, but they have at the same time covered themselves with great glory for the gallant manner in which they have been facing overwhelming odds. They continue to fight every foot of the ground of their retreat in their determination to make the Russians pay heavily for whatever advances they may be able to secure. It is a wise policy, for the price which they have made the Soviet troops pay for the small success they have achieved is one which should shock the Russians once the facts of the case become known in Russia itself, as inevitably they must. In that connection the Finns are striking a severe blow to the prestige of M. Stalin which may or may not have future repercussions upon the internal politics of Soviet Russia, and the wounds which they are inflicting may prove far more serious than at the moment they appear likely to do. If the Finns can manage to hold up the Russian forces during the next two weeks they should have the advantage of further falls of snow and subsequent thaws which will impose enormous handicaps upon the Russian mechanized forces, and afford the Finns another much needed breathing space. When it is remembered that the Finnish forces, small compared with the hordes which have been thrown against them, have because of their numbers, had very little opportunity of relief, the manner in which they have fought day after day without respite speaks volumes not only for the courage but for the stamina of these men. They will, it is reported, take up positions in a line behind Viipuri the strength of which is at present a matter of speculation, but if they can hold their enemy off until nature comes to their aid again, their position may not be so desperate as it would at first blush appear to be. There is, it must be admitted, not over much ground for optimism, but if they can hold on until the thaw comes, and the lakes again become the natural defence they were before they were frozen over, they may yet have an opportunity of offering such resistance as may make the Kremlin wonder after all whether victory will be worth the huge sacrifices the Soviet troops are being called upon to make. The lessons to be learned from the Finnish campaign permit of the situation in western Europe being regarded with no little confidence. The Maginot Line manned by troops equal in numbers at present, and with a potential superiority should offer a greater obstacle to the Germans than has the Mannerheim Line, excellent as that has been, and it justifies the opinion that the Allies can afford to wait until Herr Hitler chooses to endeavour to force the issue when it may be expected that a successful resistance will inflict untold damage upon the aggressor.

War Advertisements

A perusal of the newspapers being published in England gives, so far as their advertisements are concerned, a good picture of the actual conditions prevailing in the homeland. And from all that can be seen, these are not so bad. There has been, in the much curtailed issues of the great London dailies, a marked increase in the number of food advertisements. Patent foods which specialize in the provision of numerous vitamins which the average person did not worry about during peace times, are given good play. Presumably the advertisers hope, by emphasizing the vitamin content of their products, to take advantage of that section of the community which is always frightened of its food supply, and to show that there is nothing to be alarmed about, so long as a few transports get through the German attempts to blockade, and that these transports contain the vitamins necessary to the successful conduct of a war. While the Government is quite justifiably proving that Great Britain's food supply is not being seriously menaced by the German U-boat and aerial attack, advertisements of this nature should be deprecated. They give the wrong impression. The figures quoted by Mr. Winston Churchill and other officials of the Government show that, while Britons would be wise not to be over-confident, there is nothing to worry about the immediate supplies of essentials, both in the matter of food or munitions, and that any tendencies to dwell on the losses which have been suffered, and which must admittedly be suffered in the future, should be taken in their right proportion. Any other point of view is foolish, and is diametrically opposed to the advice given by Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, when he urged the British public not to underestimate the gravity of the task the Allies have undertaken—the restoration of normal peaceful relations throughout the western world—but at the same time not to overestimate the difficulties. The warnings contained in British statesmen's speeches may, in the past, have been over-emphasized, but the fact that these warnings do not make the slightest difference to the British chances of success is perhaps too often overlooked.

German Finances

Efficiently controlled as the German press undoubtedly is, it does manage every now and again to let an unexpected cat out of the bag. Within recent weeks it has been telling of the difficulty of the trader and the worker in paying their way and meeting their bills and commitments. Ten direct taxes are paid by the Germans, including income tax, turnover tax, property and transport tax, corporation tax, war levy and others. Very few allowances are made. In other words grim pressure is being brought to bear upon German workers and business so that the Nazis may pay for their war, which according to the Berlin correspondent of the Danish paper "Politiken" is, on its present scale, costing no less a sum than £5,000,000,000 a year. How this enormous expenditure is to be met by a country, already so greatly impoverished by the Nazi demands which have been made upon it, it is not easy to understand. The Nazis have eaten into the nation's reserves, the money raised by confiscating Jewish property, by fining Jews has all been spent, and the gold reserves taken from Austrian and Czechoslovak banks have disappeared. The burden upon the German citizen may be expected to grow heavier as the war progresses, and as guns had to come before butter, people are now asking what is to come after the guns. The British effort on the other hand is by no means near exhaustion. It is true that the income tax has been considerably increased, but there is a firmly held opinion that even if it were further lifted to 8s. 6d. or even 10s. in the pound, so heavy a burden would be willingly met to finance the victory upon which depends the existence of democracy. From a financial point of view Germany is already in a bad way, and it will be with considerable interest that the world will wait to see how the German economic experts will devise means of escaping from the perilous situation which German lack of financial reserves is bringing about.

SIR FRANK BENSON

His Ardent Homage to Shakespeare

To say that a link with the past has been broken is commonplace. Yet, with the death of Sir Frank Benson the phrase is inevitable. To almost all playgoers of middle-age and over he was their introduction to the serious theatre, to almost all well-known players of the same period he was their light, their tutor and their friend.

In the Arts those who get things done are not always those who do them best. Benson's merits as an actor and the value of his various roles will always be disputed. But this at least will be universally accepted, that for him action was a part of acting; he employed his whole body and his whole superb muscular equipment, and he brought to his profession a noble profile, the flexible, the sensitive, the beautiful tragedian's mask.

At Winchester and Oxford Benson, the scholar-athlete, found the will and the way to be the actor. It was not easy then. There was no O.U.D.S. to be his swift escort to the West End. He had, then and later, to beat down a powerful Puritanical distrust of the stage and a firm academic belief that the drama could be decently kept in textbooks and that "the limes" were no illumination for a gentleman.

The famous Benson Company rescued the classics from the classroom. It visited the chief educational centres and, breaking through the prejudice of pedagogues, linked up the stage with the schoolroom. If it had not been for Sir Frank thousands of schoolboys and schoolgirls would never have realized that Shakespeare wrote for their enjoyment and not for their affliction, and that his plays were living, pulsing, realities as well as raw material for "Eng. Lit." examinations. That may seem obvious now, but it was not so plain when Benson set out upon his half-century of travel and travail.

In Reality "University of Acting"

So it was that his company became the university of acting. The young men and women who joined him were really put through the discipline in rehearsal, as understudies, and in small parts. Consequently, to be an Old Bensonian was to have more than a proud name: it meant genuine qualification. Benson went on supplying the provinces with Shakespeare and London with "stars."

He did not originate the Stratford-upon-Avon Festivals, but, with the Flower family, he established and sustained them. In the old days of horse-transport that festival could never be the enormous enterprise that it has now become with the aid of petrol. But the lustre was no less when the season was much smaller, and nowhere will the death of Sir Frank Benson be more sincerely mourned than in the town of which he was the first Freeman since Garrick.

Another singular honour conferred on him was that of being knighted on the stage after a performance. This occurred at Drury-lane during the Shakespearean Tercentenary of 1916.

What was Benson's best part? Most would say his Richard II. But was there ever a failure in that role? A man's best part varies with his age. Elder counsel insists that there was nothing to equal the fire and beauty of his Henry V when he was young. He had infinite energy and his Hamlet suggested a sports Blue at Wittenberg as well as a mastermind at Elsinore. His Caliban among the island branches was almost a daring young man on the flying trapeze. But to mention these antics of the body is not to discredit the spirit behind them. He most acted for the playwright whom he most adored, and his life was homage.

IN PARENTHESIS

Similarity

MILLINER: "Pardon, Madame. This is the hat you just bought: that's the box you're wearing."

* * *

Sunburnt

MR. Haskall: "Does your wife talk much?"

Mr. Telhall: "I'll say she does. D'you know, whilst we were on our holidays last summer her tongue got sunburnt."

* * *

Why India?

BOY: "Do you know, dad, that in some parts of India a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her?"

Dad: "Why single out India?"

* * *

Ailments

"JOCK's awfu' fussy aboot his ailments. First it's one thing an' then anither. It used to be his heart an' then 'twas his liver."

"Weel, he needna be worrying aboot anything wrang wi' his brain."

* * *

None Left

TEACHER: "Harold, if there were eleven sheep in a field and six of them jumped over a fence, how many would there be left?"

Jack: "None."

Teacher: "Oh, yes, there would."

Jack: "No, ma'am, there wouldn't. You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."

* * *

Young Men Wanted

THE proposed establishment of a Japanese Young Men's Association, will be discussed at a meeting at the headquarters of the Shanghai Japanese Women's Emergency Society on North Szechuen Road at 7 o'clock yesterday night, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

* * *

Accepted

UNDER the impression that he recognized a friend, he tapped the man on the shoulder and greeted him with "Hulloa, Peter."

With a stony stare, the man turned round and observed: "Ma name's M'Pherson."

"Then," remarked first man, "you must have a double."

"Thank ye, I will," retorted the stranger with alacrity.

* * *

Into the Tweed

AT the end of a sermon in a Scottish church an ardent prohibitionist was permitted by the entirely anti-prohibitionist parson to say a few words on his pet subject.

"Brethren," he said, "if I had all the whisky, brandy and champagne in the world I would fling the whole of it into the Tweed." He sat down, and in the pause that followed the parson rose:

"We shall conclude," he said, "by singing Hymn 157: 'Shall we gather at the river?'"

Reds Turn Main Drive East of Viipuri

Flanking Move Begun; Unceasing Mass Attacks Continue; Finns Ruin City to Cover Planned Retreat to New Lines; Russians Advancing

Helsinki, Mar. 4.

THE Russian offensive on the Karelian Isthmus appeared yesterday to have shifted from the dead city of Viipuri, which the Russians have not yet entered, to the eastern half of Finland's powerful Mannerheim Line along shoreline positions protecting the flank of the Mannerheim line and to the narrows of Lake Vuoksi. Fighting continues south of Viipuri where the Russians were slowly advancing yesterday but it was doubted that they had reached the immediate suburbs of the devastated city. Foreign reports that the city had been entered were circulated by an agency which has had no correspondent in Finland for two months.

The Russian command appeared to be content yesterday with applying heavy pressure against Viipuri while stronger forces attempted to penetrate the Heinjoki region west of Lake Vuoksi. A northward drive on Helsinki from Viipuri, it was pointed out, is out of the question.

The Finnish flag still waves proudly from the battle-scarred and ancient Viipuri fort today, although the port is but a skeleton of what was once the second biggest and most modern city in Finland. Viipuri is a mass of ashes and ruins, for the Finns have dynamited the biggest buildings and main forts before evacuating them and withdrawing their main forces to new lines.

Although no official figures are available on Finnish losses as a result of the recent Russian drive, the heroic defence of Viipuri and the determination of Finnish dare-to-die units to remain in the city and cover the orderly retirement of their comrades to prepared positions have taken an extremely heavy toll of Finnish lives.

The Finnish High Command refused to reveal the exact position of the new lines, but it was generally believed they were three miles behind Viipuri.

Suburbs Penetrated

Although the Finnish High Command emphatically denied that the city of Viipuri had fallen, it neither confirmed nor denied the penetration of suburbs and heavy hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting, which was reported to be taking a terrific toll of lives. The High Command, however, said that the Soviets, despite their encircling movement against Viipuri, had not contacted the new Finnish lines at any point. A tour of foreign correspondents to the besieged city was called off.

Some 17,000 Finns Die

Neutral observers have placed the Finnish losses in the past week between 17,000 and 20,000, the heaviest they have suffered on any front during the war over such a period. The Russian losses, of course, must be many times that number because of the reckless way the Russians attacked the Finns entrenched in strongly fortified positions.

Reports that Russians parachute troops dropped near Viipuri or into the city itself, could not be confirmed.

A Russian attempt to crack the center of the Mannerheim Line was reported completely repulsed, although the Finns admitted that the Russians were concentrating troops at this point.

A Finnish communique last night said that Finnish troops were succeeding in delaying the Russian advance, thereby giving the Finns time to reorganize their defences behind Viipuri and keeping the lake defence line intact.

Most Russian attacks over the weekend were repulsed although it was admitted the Finns withdrew at several points on the Isthmus.

A thousand Russians were killed in a single battle north-east of Lake Ladoga and seventeen Russian planes were claimed shot down on Saturday.—United Press.

Soviets Tightening Ring

Moscow, Mar. 4.

Soviet troops are continuing to surround Viipuri, and have occupied the hamlet of Saarela, north of Viipuri, and the island of Tuppuransaari, south of Viipuri, states a Soviet communique. In other sectors, it adds, there is nothing of importance.—Reuter.

Unceasing Mass Attacks

Helsinki, Mar. 4.

The Russians are staging unceasing mass attacks in the whole western end of the Karelian Isthmus, according to reliable reports received here. The Finns are resisting desperately, but have been forced to retire in some places.

Extremely bitter fighting is raging around Viipuri, where the Russians, at heavy costs, have gained a foothold in the ruins of the town. Although the town is no longer of strategic importance to the Finns, they are continuing resistance on the principle of never conceding ground without inflicting the maximum loss on the enemy.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Italian Ships Sail With Nazi Coal

Britain Studying Protest From Rome on Decision To Exercise Control

London, Mar. 4.

The Italian protest against the British decision to stop German coal exports to Italy has been received in London.

It is officially stated the protest will receive "rapid and careful consideration." Great Britain, it is added, will endeavour to be as accommodating as possible.—Reuter.

Colliers Leave Rotterdam

Rotterdam, Mar. 4.

Six of fourteen Italian colliers which were loading German coal for Italy, when the British ban came into force, left today on instructions from Rome. Eight others are expected to sail tomorrow.

While local Italian coaling agents say they do not know whether any arrangement has been reached with the British authorities, it is generally understood that the ships will be allowed to pass the British Contraband Control unhindered.

It is pointed out that the coal aboard was bought in Germany some time ago, but delivery to Rotterdam was held up by ice. All German coal awaiting shipment at Rotterdam has now been cleared, and it is stated no more Italian colliers are expected.—Reuter.

Arguments of Italian Note

Rome, Mar. 4.

Britain's decision to stop Germany's sea-borne coal to Italy was "contrary to the letter and spirit of international law," declared the text of the Italian protest which was published here today.

The British decision, the Note said, was extremely prejudicial to Italian interests, therefore the Fascist Government emphasized in strongest terms the objections it had already made regarding the principles which inspired the British Government's action.

British control of neutral shipping was described in the note as a "vexatious action, causing serious loss to the trade and industry of non-belligerent states."

Interception of mails on the high seas and measures for control of correspondence were a flagrant violation of secrecy of the mails which the Hague Convention was supposed to guarantee, the Note declared.

Coal supplies, which Britain proposed to cut off, were an absolute necessity in the life and work of the Italian people, added the Note. "This measure," the Note stated, "is of a kind to disturb and compromise economic and political relations established between Italy and Britain by the agreements of April 16, 1938."—Reuter.

Fascist Attitude Explained

Rome, Mar. 3.

The main reason behind the action of the Allies in blockading German coal shipments to Italy lies in the refusal of Italy to send arms to Great Britain, as well as to British attempt to force Italy to use Welsh coal, the newspaper "Regime Fascista," published in Cremona, declared in an editorial today.

Such action, the organ declared, would simply serve to "expose Italian vessels to the danger of the North Sea."

The newspaper continued that Britain would like to impose her policies on neutrals, and emphasized that the Italian Government considers the British decision a "shameful violation of International Law, which permits the exercising of a blockade only on war materials. If actions of this kind are used, there is no telling just what proportions the present conflict will assume."—Havas.

Britain Has Reply

London, Mar. 4.

Official circles here declined to comment yesterday on the Italian Note protesting against the Allied seizure of German coal shipments to Italy.

Well-informed quarters, however, believed that Britain in reply would contend that Italy already has been given ample time—three months—in which to make other arrangements to obtain coal from other sources such as Britain, Belgium or the United States.

These quarters also believed that Britain will deny that the extension of contraband control over German coal shipments to Italy was intended as a reprisal for Italy's refusal to sell Britain arms in exchange for British coal. The British Government is expected to maintain that the temporary suspension of negotiations for an Anglo-Italian trade pact comes at the same time as the ban on German coal shipments merely as a coincidence.

British circles pointed out that to delay further the enforcement of the new ban would be to discriminate against other neutral nations in favour of Italy.

Informal Anglo-Italian conversations continued here in an effort to reach some basis for a trade agreement between the two countries.—United Press.

Indian Muslim Leader Appeals To U.S. Public

Independence of India Wanted But Not Under Congress Domination

New Delhi, Mar. 4.

An appeal to the American people regarding the political situation in India was issued today by Sir Abdoola Haroon, a member of the Central Assembly and Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

"American interest in the cause of Indian freedom," Sir Abdoola declares, "is praiseworthy, but before its people express any opinion about our affairs, we hope they will acquaint themselves with all the aspects of the Indian problem, which is bristling with difficulties that are incapable of being mitigated by the verbosity of the Congress Party, which is now trying to woo American public opinion."

The Moslem nation of 90,000,000, he continues, has nothing in common with the Hindu nation, but Congress, which is indisputably a Hindu organization, wants to establish the domination of Hindus over Moslems," as is proved by the experience of two years of tyrannical Congress rule in the provinces."

Sir Abdoola Haroon alleges that the Congress ideal of independence aims at the establishment of an unalterable Hindu religious majority under a single Federation possessing powers to nullify the independence of Muslims, even in provinces where they are the majority.

Enslavement to Be Fought

"Therefore," he continues, "the Congress variety of independence means the enslavement at least of 90,000,000 Muslims, who have pledged to resist it to the last ditch."

The Muslims are not opposed to Indian independence, and have always worked for it, but the main obstacle is the failure of Congress to win the confidence of Muslims.

"Let America understand," Sir Abdoola states, "the fundamentals of the present controversy between Britain and Congress. The main bone of contention is how 90,000,000 Muslims can be fitted into the new picture. Congress refuses to face that question. There are now only two alternatives for Britain: either she should insist on Congress coming to terms with the Muslims and other minorities whose combined strength exceeds that of the Hindu community Congress represents, or she should concede the Congress demand and thus throw the whole Indian peninsula into civil war.

"We Muslims, therefore, hope that American well-wishers of India will intercede with the Congress demigods to bring them down to a reasonable level of tolerance and understanding.

"Our demands are simple. Our 90,000,000 people want the right of self-determination, separate homelands of our own where they are in the majority, where we want to follow our own pursuits and life without molestation from anybody, even though it may mean the establishment of more than one Federation."—Reuter.

Dutch Deny Re-Export Of U.S. Oil to Nazis

British Fears of Supplies To Reich Flatly Rejected

The Hague, Mar. 4.

British fear that Holland may be re-exporting American oil to Germany is rejected outright by authoritative circles here.

Commenting on a British announcement in Washington that no more navicerts will be granted for exports of United States lubricating oil to Holland, Belgium and Denmark, these circles point out that the strong ban by the Netherlands Government makes such re-exports impossible.

Although the Washington message mentions only lubricating oil, it is believed here that all oil products are probably affected.—Reuter.

London Peace Speakers Arrested

London, Mar. 4.

Police arrested seven men and three women members of the Peace Pledge Union here yesterday for selling newspapers in Hyde Park. They were charged with obstruction. Another man was arrested while speaking on a National Socialist platform in Hyde Park. He was charged under the Public Order Act.—United Press.

Retired British Naval Heroes of Great War Fame Restored to Active List

Admiralty Ruling Brings Back Sir Roger Keyes, Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt and Others to Leadership

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 4.

The Admiralty announce that in future Admirals of the Fleet shall be borne on the active list of the Royal Navy for life, and that those on the retired list shall be restored to the active list.

In addition, promotion to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet shall be governed by the rule that not more than three of the holders of this rank shall be of less than five years' seniority in the rank.

Consequently the following officers are restored to the active list: Admirals of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver, Sir Osmond de Brock, Sir Roger Keyes, Sir Frederick Field and Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt.—Reuter.

Heroes of Great War Restored

London, Mar. 3.

British naval heroes of the Great War, who since were retired upon reaching the age limit, are to make a great comeback in the present war. The Admiralty announced today that King George has approved a project placing Admirals of the Fleet on the Royal Navy's active list for life and restoring those who are on the retired list.

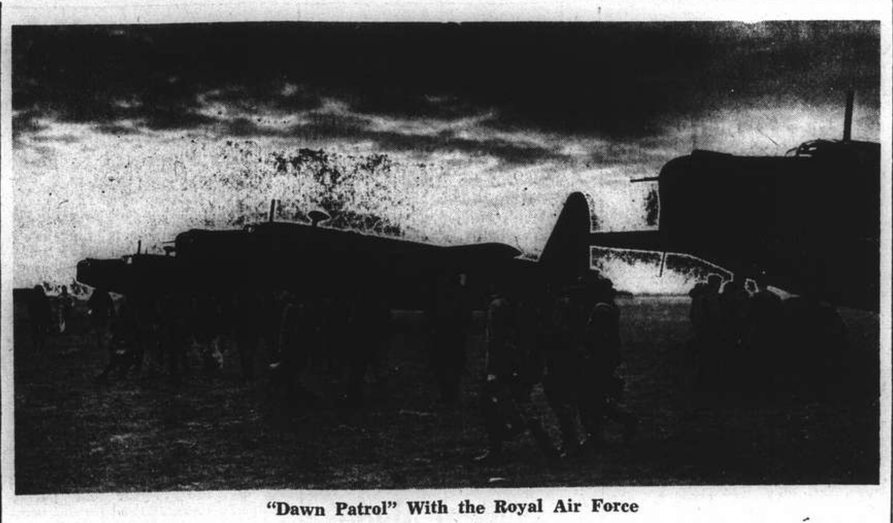
Perhaps the best known of these aging heroes is Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, who is 69 years old and who retired only shortly before the outbreak of the war upon completion of 56 years of naval service.

During the Great War, he served as Commander of the Harwich Forces and became known as the "Stormy Petrel of the Royal Navy" for his many daring exploits.

Another publicly acclaimed figure now making a glorious comeback is Sir Roger Keyes, who gained outstanding fame for his St. George's Day raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend in 1918.

Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock was Chief of Staff to Admiral Beatty in the battle cruiser fleet during the Great War and took a leading part in the historic Dogger Bank and Jutland battles.

Sir Frederick Laurence Fields took part in British naval operations in China waters during the Boxer Uprising in the early part of the century. He was subsequently appointed Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet and First Sea Lord.—Havas.



"Dawn Patrol" With the Royal Air Force

In recent weeks Royal Air Force machines have ranged far and wide over Germany, visiting Berlin several times. Here is a dawn patrol of bomber crews going to their machines for a take-off.

Nazi Bomber Sinks British Steamer

Decks, Lifeboats From B.I. ss. Domala Strafed With Machine-Gun Fire

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 4.

The Dundee trawler Ben Attow was sunk off the east coast of Scotland today following a terrific explosion which blew up the vessel. The crew of nine was lost.

The small British steamer Cato (710 tons) was sunk, it is believed by a mine, off the west coast last evening. About eleven of the crew are unaccounted for. Ten survivors have been landed, and the bodies of two members of the crew who were killed have also been brought ashore.

Over 100 persons are feared to have perished when the British India 8,441-ton steamer Domala caught fire in the English Channel early on Saturday, after having been hit by three bombs from a Heinkel bomber, according to an official announcement.

The Captain was killed, while twenty British subjects out of 48, and 88 British Indian subjects out of 253, are missing and feared to be dead. British ships and a Dutch vessel rescued the majority of the passengers and crew. Many of those saved were injured.

The quartermaster of the Domala said that after the ship was aflame from stem to stern, and a second bomb had struck the bridge, "the German plane flayed the decks with withering machine-gun fire.

Lifeboats Machine-gunned

"After recovering from our surprise our gunners fired the first shell, and the aeroplane swerved off like lightning, but returned to machine-gun the poor beggars in the small lifeboats and those hanging on to rafts. Others were being mowed down like ninepins."

The Domala is now anchored in port. It was a passenger ship sailing from Antwerp with 143 British Indian subjects who had been released by the German Government and were being repatriated.

The full text of the Admiralty communique reads: "Between four and five in the morning on March 2, in the light of a waning moon, a German Heinkel bomber overtook the Domala in the English Channel and cast four bombs, three of which struck her.

"This was a passenger ship which had sailed from Antwerp with 143 British Indian subjects who had been released by the German Government and were being repatriated. The Captain was killed, and fire broke out amidship. The sea was rough, and the work of rescue difficult. Various British ships and a Dutch vessel rescued the majority of the passengers and crew, but 20 British out of 48, and 88 British Indians out of 253, are missing and feared dead. Many of those saved have sustained injuries. Full lists are being prepared, and relatives will be informed of all cases as soon as possible. The ship is now anchored in port."—Reuter.

Another Freighter Mined

London, Mar. 3.

The British ship Albano, 1,176 tons, sank off the Scottish coast yesterday after hitting a mine. The captain and second officer were killed, while the rest of the crew were saved.—Havas.

Dutch Retaliation Effective

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.

Showing an abrupt change of tactics on the part of the German Navy, a U-boat stopped the Dutch vessel Soesterdijk, en route from New York to the Netherlands with a cargo of maize for the Dutch Government, examined her papers and then let her continue on her course.

The submarine's correct behaviour drew forth explanatory comment from Dutch political quarters, which pointed out that the change in German attitude follows on the Arendskerk incident. After the torpedoing of this Dutch vessel, which at the time was carrying American cereals for the Dutch Government, the Netherlands took retaliatory steps, they pointed out. Exports of foodstuffs and the despatch of "charity packages" to Germany were restricted. In these retaliatory measures lay the safety of the Soesterdijk, they explained.—Havas.

Nazis Attack Dutch Freighters

Ostend, Mar. 4.

Upon arrival here, two Dutch Cargo boats, the Schieland (2,249 tons), and the Limburg (345 tons), reported that they were machine-gunned by German planes in the North Sea.—Reuter.

Another Dutch Ship Attacked

Amsterdam, Mar. 4.

The Dutch steamer Elsina was attacked by a German plane in the North Sea this morning. The captain and a sailor were killed.—Havas.

Swiss Party With Nazi Sympathies Dissolved

Zurich, Mar. 4.

The National Front party, which was of Nazi sympathy, has dissolved itself following the arrest on Friday of its leader, M. Tobler, states the Swiss radio today. Tobler was arrested at Schaffhausen, charged with espionage on behalf of a foreign country.—Reuter.

German "Monroe Doctrine" in Europe Demanded by Nazis

Herr Hitler Presents Mr. Welles With Five Points; Hopes for Early Peace Grow Dim

Rome, Mar. 4.

THERE is no comment here on the visit of Mr. Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, to Herr Hitler but, in dispatches from Berlin, papers here reflect the German view that no peace move stands any chance of success.—Reuter.

Return of Colonies, End of Singapore Base

Amsterdam, Mar. 4.

Herr Hitler laid a five-point programme before Mr. Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, in his interview with President Roosevelt's personal envoy on Saturday, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraaf."

Mr. Welles, who has now left for Basle, is said to have been told that before Germany laid down her arms she must see five conditions fulfilled.

1. Permanent German grip on Bohemia and Moravia and Poland (the retention of Austria was regarded as going without saying).
2. Renunciation by Britain of her claim "to intrigue or exercise influence in Scandinavia."
3. Disappearance of Britain's "pirate lairs" at Malta, Gibraltar and Singapore.
4. A 'Monroe Doctrine" for Germany in central Europe.
5. Return of Germany's Colonies.

Apart from the war, Herr Hitler is understood to have urged very strongly that an American Ambassador be sent to Berlin again.

Mr. Welles' talks with Herr Hitler and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, are dismissed in a brief paragraph by the German press today.

No further official information has been divulged, but Reuter learns it is expected that a slightly more explanatory communique will be issued shortly.—Reuter.

No Hope of Early Peace

Berlin, Mar. 4.

Mr. Sumner Welles, on leaving Berlin for Basle and Paris last night after conferring with Chancellor Adolf Hitler, carried no hope of an early peace in Europe. Reliable sources said he gained the impression that the German people as well as German leaders were resigned to a long struggle and a possible Blitzkrieg this spring, led by the German air force.

The German press broke its silence regarding Mr. Welles' visit to Berlin. German papers gave warning that a new stable Europe and restoration of peace can be founded only on a German victory which smashed Britain's alleged efforts to strangle the Reich.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" said that Germany's "new Europe" could work in co-operation with the United States, "When American leaders wish to justify their armament policy before their people," the paper said, "they speak of the German danger. But they know very well that this is humbug. They know that Germany neither wishes nor is able to conquer the world."—United Press.

Marshal Goering, Dr. Schacht Seen

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.

When the U.S. Assistant State Secretary, Mr. Sumner Welles, left Berlin., Freiherr Ernst von Weiszaecker, Wilhelmstrasse Secretary of State, was at the railway station to see him off. Others present were Herr von Doernberg, Chief of Protocol, the American Chargé d'Affaires and other members of the American Embassy in Berlin.

According to plans for Mr. Welles' tour of the main European capitals, he is now to visit Paris and London.

On his last day in Berlin, Mr. Welles saw Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister and Four-Year-Plan Director, and discussed economic questions, usually well-informed circles declared. During his meeting with Herr Hitler, they added, the Fuehrer made a declaration of policy, and the rest of their 80-minute conference was devoted to a limited discussion. Nothing more is known in Berlin, it was stated here.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Welles had luncheon with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Finance Minister and Reichsbank President.—Havas.

Hungarian Denial Issued

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Acting on instructions from its home government, the Hungarian Legation here today branded as "fabrications, pure and simple," a press report circulated by an American news agency that among German's peace term presented to Mr. Sumner Welles in Berlin were hegemony over Bohemia and Hungary.

"Hungary's independence," the Legation statement said, "is entirely secure and stands unchallenged from any quarter."—Domei.

Swiss Ambulance Unit On Way to Finland

Amsterdam, Mar. 4.

A Swiss ambulance unit, consisting of ten surgeons and nine nurses, arrived here today on their way to Finland. They are leaving by plane for Helsinki tomorrow morning.—Havas.

Wreck of Airliner Hannibal Found

Camel Party Scouring Iran Coasts in Hopes Of Finding Survivors

Calcutta, Mar. 4.

No sign of life has been found in the vicinity of the patch of oil, off the coast of Iran, which is believed to have marked the spot where the Imperial Airways airliner Hannibal—the world's largest land plane—was lost, and the air search for survivors has been abandoned.

The Hannibal left Jiwani, in Arabia, at 5.30 a.m. on March 1, and should have reached Sharjah at 10.30 a.m. the same day.

The Jask authorities have sent out a camel party to continue the search in areas along the shore near the place where the airliner is thought to have been lost, in case any of the survivors managed to reach the shore.

Water supplies are being carried by searchers, as it is thought that any survivors, if discovered, might be in dire straits, due to the desolate nature of the country.

The four passengers in the Hannibal included Sir A. T. Pannirselvam, who appointed Adviser to the India Office from last January. A crew of four was also carried.

The patch of oil, seen by a Royal Air Force plane, was the only clue to the missing liner found during the extensive search carried out by R.A.F. and Imperial Airways machines.

Four-motored, the Hannibal was built to carry 42 passengers.—Reuter.

London Announcement

London, Mar. 4.

Wreckage from the missing Imperial Airways liner Hannibal was found floating in the Gulf of Oman off the coast of Iran yesterday. The plane probably fell at a point about 225 miles from Sharjah, where it should have arrived on March 1.—Havas.

Wreckage of Liner Seen

Calcutta, Mar. 4.

The wreckage of the Hannibal was found strewn along the coast line two miles east of Jauelkuht on the south Iran coast, an Imperial Airways' flying boat reported today.

Parts of what appeared to be the wreckage of the Hannibal were seen by the Imperial Airways' flying boat 125 miles east of Sharja, the airliner's objective. Two of its wings were seen washed ashore.

After the commander of the flying boat which made the discovery had communicated with the authorities, efforts were made to reach the wreckage by land to see whether any of the eight occupants had escaped death. The occupants were nevertheless believed to have been killed in the terrible crash, which was believed to have occurred some time on Friday.—United Press.

Run Develops on Hongkong Bank

Hongkong, Mar. 4.

Panicky Chinese today staged a run on the local branch of the Kuangtung Provincial Bank.

The run culminated a steady deterioration in the value of Kuangtung notes, reflecting the rapid fall of confidence of the Chinese here in the former provincial government with headquarters at Canton.—Domei.

Allied Warcraft Bring Down More German Aeroplanes

Western Front Land Patrols Also Intensified; R.A.F. Extend New Technique in Patrol Flights

Paris, Mar. 4.

THREE German planes were downed by Allied craft yesterday. The British and French machines all returned safely to their bases. Both the British and French air forces were responsible for a number of observation flights deep into Germany yesterday and the previous night. The planes again flew over Berlin.

German aircraft, on the other hand, repeatedly violated Belgian territory while on their flights to and from France. There was considerable activity on land also, with French and Allied patrols and scouting units clashing on a number of occasions.

A German raid against two French outposts in the Nied sector, west of Saarlouis, were repelled during the night. Artillery batteries were extremely active in this region. The Germans managed to capture a few prisoners in another clash. The French, meanwhile, attacked a German detachment West of Wissemburg and seized a few prisoners.—Havas.

101 German Planes Shot Down

London, Mar. 4.

Although the Royal Air Force lost 43 planes in the first six months of the war, 101 German planes, including 32 fighters, were shot down, the Air Ministry announced today.

The R.A.F. planes were lost in attacks on naval bases, harbours, docks and mine-laying bases. Only two R.A.F. fighters were shot down on the German side of the Siegfried Line, the announcement said.

Forty-two of the German planes were shot down on the West Front over Heligoland Bight. Fifty-nine were shot down on raids on the British east coast. The Nazi plane losses were estimated in value at £3,000,000, the announcement said.

R.A.F. Uses New Technique

Royal Air Force "standing patrols," originally introduced to combat the laying of magnetic mines by German planes, are now being used to combat Germany's latest tactics of night attacks on British fishing-boats, it was disclosed yesterday.

The "standing patrols" carry out almost continuous flights throughout the night over Germany's main air bases, thereby forcing the Germans to maintain blackouts from dusk until dawn. This makes it virtually impossible for German bombers to take off for night raids on British ships or for laying more magnetic mines.

On at least three occasions last week German planes staged night attacks on British fishing boats. The Royal Air Force, however, immediately resumed its "standing patrols" over major German air bases and the raids came to a virtual standstill.—United Press.

German Wreck in Belgium

Brussels, Mar. 4.

The wreckage of a German bomber was discovered in a field near Neufchateau this morning. The bodies of seven men were found amid the wreckage. It is believed that the bomber was downed by a British pursuit plane, but no official details have yet arrived.—Havas.

R.A.F. Increase "Bag"

London, Mar. 4.

Bringing their total bag for the weekend to five, fighters belonging to the British air force in France yesterday shot down another Heinkel.

The German bomber, according to an Air Ministry announcement, crashed between the lines, and two members of the crew were seen to set fire to the aircraft before escaping towards the German positions.

This was the fifth separate engagement in a weekend of lively aerial activity, in which British and French fighters are known to have accounted for five, possibly six, German aircraft.

Fight Against Odds

In reporting the shooting down of the Heinkel Reuter's special correspondent with the British air force in France says the German raider was attacked by two British Hurricane fighters at a height of 26,000 feet. Both its engines were put out of action.

One Hurricane was slightly damaged by fire from the Heinkel, but both British planes returned safely.

As a result of mistaken identity, one British aircraft was accidentally shot down by British fighters in the neighbourhood of Gravesend yesterday afternoon, according to an announcement by the Air Ministry.

The machine shot down was a bomber, which was attacked by three British fighters, who mistook it for an enemy plane and machinegunned it until it fell in flames at Meopham.—Reuter.

German Bomber Down Over Epinal

Epinal, Mar. 3.

Attacked by two French pursuit planes, a German bomber over the Epinal region was brought down in flames yesterday, it was revealed today. Three of the four-man crew were killed. The fourth managed to make his escape from the hurtling craft by parachute and, although seriously injured, was taken alive to hospital.—Havas.

Berlin Admits R.A.F. Flights

Berlin, Mar. 4.

A communique issued here admits British planes flew over Heligoland Bight and North-Western Germany. The planes, it is stated, flew at great height, one going over the Danish-German frontier. The loss of only one German plane in yesterday's air fights on the Western Front is mentioned.—Reuter.

U.S. Commerce Department Bulletin Says Japan Faces Further Inflation

All Japanese Economic Measures May Have to Be Brought to Bear to Cope With Growing Danger

Washington, Mar. 4.

Japan is heading for further inflation and might be forced to bring all economic measures into effect, the Department of Commerce said in a special report in its weekly commercial bulletin today.

"Developments indicate, according to reports, that there is a trend in Japan toward further inflation, the threat of which may be sufficient to bring into full force all economic control measures authorized under the general mobilization law," the report said.

The difficulties that have confronted Japan's domestic economy have become complex in recent weeks, the report added.

"Important industries are suffering the lack of electric power and coal. Urban centres feel the shortages . . . rice, charcoal, commodity prices and living costs continue to soar."

The Government, the article said, heretofore depended on production capacity to check the upward trend of prices and inflation "but industries are now being forced to curtail rather than increase their operations," the Department of Commerce said.—United Press.

Australia Watches Test Election

Triumph Seen for Labour's Policy Opposing Despatch Of Troops Abroad

Melbourne, Mar. 4.

The entire nation is eagerly awaiting the final figures of the by-election at Corio, Victoria, the issue of which is the defence policy of the Government.

With uncompromising opposition to the dispatch of Australian troops abroad as the main point of its programme, Labour, represented by Mr. J. J. Dedman, is leading, and is expected to triumph.

This is the first by-election since the outbreak of the war, and was caused by the resignation of Mr. R. G. Casey on his appointment as first Australian Minister to the United States.

Mr. Dedman's opponents are Mr. J. T. Vinton Smith, of the Government Party, and the Communist, G. P. Oday.

The Leader of the Federal Opposition, Mr. Curtin, commenting on the result hitherto, declared today that the electors had rendered a service to all Australia. Obligation now rested on Mr. R. G. Menzies (the Prime Minister) to respect "this significant decision."

Labour's well-known war aims, he added, had been endorsed.

Drain of Manhood Opposed

Mr. Curtin claimed that Labour's defence programme was more constructive and patriotic, having regard to the true interests of Australia and the British Commonwealth, than anything the Menzies Government had yet put forward.

Any suggestion of sending a second or third division of the 2nd Australian Imperial Force as a further expeditionary force, he declared, would involve so large a drain on Austria's manhood resources as to make it doubtful whether the Government could take that course.

Until the position in the Pacific Ocean had been cleared up beyond doubt, the obligation of any Australian Government would be to ensure the safety of the Australian people against raid or invasion. Labour opposed the dispatch of troops overseas, but it sought a maximum degree of safety for Australia in the air.

Labour Policy Fixed

Labour had not changed the position it had taken up on the outbreak of hostilities, but the Menzies Government had had no definite policy on defence. It had instead sought expedient makeshifts from day to day.

Mr. Casey held the Corio seat by large majorities, ranging up to 10,000, but Corio has often been held by Labour, although it had a strong anti-Labour leaning during the Great War.

Mr. Dedman, the Labour candidate, contested the Corio seat in 1934, and also in Labour interests he contested the Upper Goulburn and Polwarth (Victorian State) seats in 1931 and 1934, respectively. A returned soldier, he retired from the A.L.F. with the rank of Captain in 1922, after service on Gallipoli and in France, Mesopotamia and India. He is now a captain in the A. A. F. reserve of officers. He was twice president of the Upper Yarra shire.—Reuter.

Commons Question on Tavistock "Peace"

Authenticity Unproved, Says Mr. R. A. Butler

London, Mar. 4.

The peace proposals, published last week under the auspices of Lord Tavistock and the British Council for a Christian Settlement in Europe, were the subject of questions in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said no special facilities had been given Lord Tavistock to visit Dublin. On his return he published certain proposals which, it was claimed, represented terms on which the German Government would conclude peace. These proposals had been previously communicated by Lord Tavistock to Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary.

Apart from whatever might have been the merits or demerits of the proposals, said Mr. Butler, there was no evidence to show that they emanated from the German Government or that they could be regarded as authentic. Mr. Butler said he had noticed that the German Government and the German Legation in Dublin had officially repudiated these proposals.

Asked if the Government was taking any cognizance of Lord Tavistock's action regarding this case, or if any individual could undertake negotiations and bring a report to the Government, Mr. Butler asserted that Lord Tavistock had in no way acted on behalf of the Government.—Reuter.

Opening of U.S. Mail Explained

Minister Says Propaganda To Be Countered

London, Mar. 4.

Measures are being taken to counter the propaganda, being circulated in the United States, that the opening of U.S. mail was a camouflaged British effort to learn American trade secrets for the benefit of British firms.

This was stated in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir John Reith, Minister of Information.

Such allegations, the Minister declared, had no foundation in fact.—Reuter.

New Zealand Flier Describes Action

Pilot Falls Into Dead Faint After Hard Fight Against Odds in France

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 4.

A coming New Zealand ace—a Flying-Officer who was recently mentioned in dispatches for his part in shooting down two German Dornier bombers—was the pilot of one of the two British fighters which emerged successfully from an exciting battle against six Messerschmitts over the German lines in France on Saturday, according to Reuter's special correspondent with the Royal Air Force in France.

The fighters were pursuing seven Heinkels when they were engaged by the Messerschmitts.

The New Zealander brought down one Messerschmitt in flames despite having part of a wing of his machine shot away and the engine partly disabled. He so damaged another German plane that it was forced to go down.

After the battle, he managed to bring his plane down safely on a French airfield, but, half choked by fumes and spurting oil, fell flat on his face in a dead faint on leaving his crippled machine.

Cobber Describes Action

Nicknamed Cobber (Antipodes expression for pal), he gave this account of the action:

"Our first sight of the Heinkels was the gleam of the sun on their fuselages. Before we could catch up with them, I got a call from the sergeant-pilot flying behind. All I heard over the radio was 'on your tail.'

"I yelled 'come on,' waving him up with my arm. A burst of fire from behind made me jump. It was a Messerschmitt. I shot off quickly."

This Messerschmitt had dived down between the two British fighters and opened fire. The Flying-Officer continued: "As I was fighting it out with my attacker, a second Messerschmitt appeared. I got sandwiched between them. I learned afterwards that the second had forced my companion to land. After I had seen one Messerschmitt fell in flames over Germany, I had to go into a glide. The second plane had holed my engine. The cockpit was filled with black smoke. I put on my oxygen mask and managed to make a landing on a French flying field."

Seven Heinkels Chased

An authoritative account of the air battle reveals that seven Heinkels were over French territory when the British aircraft gave chase.

The Heinkels made for their own lines, pursued by the two British fighters over German territory, where the British machines were engaged by six Messerschmitts.

The leading British fighter shot down one of the Messerschmitts in flames, but being attacked at the same time by a second Messerschmitt the British machine lost part of a wing and had its engine partially disabled.

It then lost speed, but the Messerschmitt overshot its mark. The British pilot, having his enemy momentarily at a disadvantage, ignored the handicaps, pressed home the attack, and saw the Messerschmitt going down apparently out of control and, it is believed, severely damaged.

The other British fighter suffered a damaged propeller, but both returned to their base safely.—Reuter.

Murderer of French Father Sentenced

Inmate of Orphanage Gets Life Imprisonment

Prison terms ranging from five years to life imprisonment were passed yesterday by the Second Special District Court on four men involved in the murder of Father F. Lebreton, French Roman Catholic priest, which crime was committed in Zikawei on August 30 of last year. The one who was sentenced to life imprisonment is no other than Kiou Beh-loh, who eighteen years ago, was placed in the care of the Catholic Orphanage of which the late priest was the director.

Charged with aiding and abetting in the crime, Chiang Yung-ching, and Hsu Keng-ti were each sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The fourth man, Sheng Ah-tang, drew five years while the fifth suspect was declared not guilty and released on security that he would appear in court in case he is wanted.

The crime, it will be recalled, was committed in the room of the late priest. Kiou and another man entered the room on the pretext that they wanted to introduce a boy to the orphanage kept by the late priest. Several criminals were waiting outside but they later also entered the room. After strangling the foreign priest to death they tried to break open a safe but were unable to do so. They stole $200 in notes which were useless because they bear the names of districts in north China.

After the crime, Kiou fled to Pootung together with some of his accomplices but later surrendered himself to the police. The other accused were arrested later. Kiou was brought up in the orphanage and later worked in the printing shop of the mission. He was dismissed about two months before the crime for laziness.

Spokesman Denies Chinese Nabbed

The spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference vehemently denied reports appearing in local newspapers last week, according to which the Japanese Naval Landing Party was rounding up scores of Chinese in Hongkew with a view to sending them to work in Korea. No such arrests were ever made, the spokesman stated.

Russian Sympathy in War Stressed

Third Annual Meeting of China-Soviet Association

Chungking, Mar. 4.

The close relations between China and Russia, and the steady growth of the China-Soviet Cultural Relations Associations, were emphasized in speeches made by Mr. Sun Fo, Chairman of the Association, Mr. Alexandre Panaouchkine, Soviet Ambassador to China, and Mr. Shao Li-tze, Deputy Chairman of the Association, at the third annual meeting of the Association held here yesterday.

Mr. Sun Fo stressed Russia's sympathy and assistance to China in her present war of resistance. Soviet periodicals and newspapers, he stated, have prominently featured Chinese war news, and have carried special articles in that connection.

He urged the introduction of the ancient Chinese, as well as modern civilization into Russia, so as to enable a closer understanding to exist between the two people.

Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Publicity, stated that political, economic and cultural relations were three vital elements in international friendship, while permanent friendship depended mostly on cultural relations.

The Soviet Ambassador urged the Association to make greater efforts to improve the cultural relations between China and Russia.

Mr. Shao Li-tze reported that membership of the Association had increased from 485 to 1,030.

At present, he said, there were ten branches of the Association already established in various parts of China.

Formerly, the Association had branches in Changshao, Chungking, Lanchow, Canton and Kweiyang, but in the past year, he added, branches had been established in Chengtu, Kweilin, Urumuchi and Kunming.—Reuter.

Conference Opens in Chungking

"Establishment of Civil Service" Said Aim

Chungking, Mar. 4.

A personnel and administrative conference opened here this morning, with 100 delegates representing National Government organs and the Central Kuomingtang. Many experts and advisers, as well as representatives of party and military offices, were among the delegates.

Leading questions to be discussed, it was learned, were readjustment of administrative offices and establishment of a civil service system. Most of the proposals before the conference were submitted by the Ministry of the Interior, it was understood.

Commenting on the conference this morning, the official "Central Daily News" emphasized the importance of the following questions:

1. A search for talented persons who should be given "all possible favoured treatment;
2. Cultivation of a spirit-respect and self-confidence in all civil service workers;
3. Simplification of the administrative system and clarification of the functions of various offices in order to prevent duplications in offices or work; and
4. Promotion of "good habits" among civil service workers.—Reuter.

Mechanized Safari Achieved

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 4.

The arrival at Nairobi of British troops of Northern Rhodesian units, after a 2,000-mile mechanized safari from Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia, is announced by the Ministry of Information.

The troops travelled in a fleet of new lorries, equipped by the Northern Rhodesian Government, at a cost of many tens of thousands of pounds. The arrival of the contingent marked the end of what is probably the longest trek of the war to date. It also completed the concentration in Kenya of troops from every British East and Central African territory.

Of the 200 vehicles which left Lusaka, only one "fell out" on the way.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Karl Muck

Stuttgart, Mar. 4.

The famous German conductor, Dr. Karl Muck, died here today.

Having the reputation of being a classical conductor in the truest sense of the term Dr. Muck for more than three decades was considered by many music lovers of Germany as the best interpreter of the German masters and especially of Wagner.—Reuter.

Chinese Headquarters Bombed By Japanese

A Japanese Air Base, Mar. 4.

Buildings of the headquarters of the Chinese 26th Group Army under Gen. Tsai Ting-kai near Kweihsien, 200 km. east of Nanning on the lower reaches of the Yu River, were destroyed by three Japanese army air units on Saturday afternoon.

Automobiles and trucks in the neighbourhood of the headquarters were also destroyed.

The air-raid was successfully conducted in spite of unfavourable weather and fierce Chinese anti-aircraft fire. All Japanese planes returned to their base safely.—Domei.

Chief Desperado Arrested Here

Leader of Local "Sidney Street Gang" Seized in Raid Made By S.M.P.

The leader of Shanghai's "Sidney Street gang," which held out against the Police in a row of houses at the intersection of Peking Road and Shanse Road for hours on end a month ago, was captured yesterday evening in the French Concession and will be taken before the First Special District Court today.

His name is An' Lau-jeu and he was seized by Det.-Sergt. D. G. Jones, of Central Police Station, with the assistance of the French Police in a lodging-house in Rue Palikao, near the Great World amusement place. He made no resistance and had no firearms in the room.

With this important capture, the Settlement Police have in cusody ten members of the desperate band who were responsible for an all-night siege, in a snow-storm, at the beginning of which Det. Sub-Insp. R. Moir and Sergt. C. E. A. Cooke were wounded and two of the robbers shot dead by Det.-Sergt. Jones and another foreign policeman. It is believed that one or two of the gang are still at large in Shanghai, but it is thought only a matter of time before they too are brought to justice.

Hundreds of rounds of ammunition were fired in the course of the affair. The Police Reserve Unit, with submachine guns, supported the forces from Central and Louza Stations, some 150 policemen being at the scene at the height of the siege. The foreigners who were wounded by the bandits both recovered and both are working now.

Reds Turn Main Drive East of Viipuri

(Continued from page 7)

Continuation of Russian pressure in the west of the Karelian Isthmus is admitted in the latest Finnish communique on the war situation, which claims that seventeen Soviet planes were brought down yesterday, besides six doubtful cases.

Finns Retreat According to Plan

"Soviet attacks," the statement says, "have been generally repulsed, but at some points Finnish troops retired to new positions, according to plan. In the east of the Isthmus, Finnish artillery dispersed enemy forces which were concentrating for an attack, and inflicted severe losses on them. At least nine tanks and several guns were destroyed. Fighting continues.

"North-east of Lake Ladoga, there was lively artillery and patrol activity, but the enemy's attempts to advance were checked.

"Enemy attacks at Kollanjoki and Alttojoki were repulsed. The enemy lost about 1,000 killed at Kollanjoki.

"An enemy infantry attack in the direction of Kuhmo was repulsed, and some fortified points taken.

"Finnish aircraft bombed enemy columns and railway lines. Enemy aircraft were active on the Isthmus and north-east of Lake Ladoga, and they also bombed several places in the interior, including Lahti, Tampere, and Turku. Eight civilians were killed and about ten wounded."—Reuter.

Finns Remove Food, Destroy Buildings

Stockholm, Mar. 4.

With Viipuri lost, the next two weeks will provide a severe testing time for the Finns, who will defend new untried lines faced by more open territory than that in front of Viipuri. If the Finns can hold out in these two weeks, the coming of March snow and thaw may well save them.

Lack of men and artillery are the two main reasons for the loss of Viipuri, which is now being occupied by the Russians.

As soon as the Russians have completed their occupation, the Finns will have to fall back to new lines behind the city, which were recently constructed and the strength of which is a matter for considerable speculation. The speed of the Russian advance on the west side of the Karelian Isthmus recently has come as a surprise.

Viipuri is at present only a heap of smoking ruins. What only a month ago was a fine city, even after heavy Soviet air and artillery bombardment, has been reduced to a shambles.

Nothing Left in Viipuri

The Finns left nothing of value to the Russians. They removed the plentiful supplies of foodstuffs and manufactured goods which remained in shops, while every major building was blown up or burnt.

Even the ancient castle of Viipuri, above which the Finnish flag was flown until the last moment, is now only a shell. This castle has served as the headquarters of the Finnish command in this sector for some time.

To prevent the serious danger of a Russian outflanking movement, Finnish troops have blown up all ice along the coast in the Bay of Finland.

Finnish circles emphasize that the loss of Viipuri is of sentimental rather than strategic importance, since the city itself is not a military fortification. Nevertheless the Russian advance is undoubtedly a severe blow.—Reuter.

Lord Rothermere Gives Paintings to Nation

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Mar. 4.

Lord Rothermere, the newspaper magnate, has decided to disperse his private collection of paintings, built up during 40 years and particularly notable in its representation of Italian old masters. Lord Rothermere cabled today from Egypt announcing his decision, offering three pictures to the National Gallery, and indicating that additional gifts may follow.—Reuter.

Foreigner in Rickshaw Robbed By Chinese

A gang of four or five Chinese who produced what appeared to be a pistol robbed a British foreigner who was riding in a public rickshaw yesterday evening in Singapore Road near Connaught Road. After striking their victim, they took his wrist watch and a gold ring, the total value of the loot being about $150. The gang escaped.

British Missionaries Leave Kaifeng

Peiping, Mar. 4.

Four British missionaries who recently arrived at Kaifeng "on the pretext of entering the province of Kansu by way of Loyang," have left for the western bank of the new Yellow River, "as they promised to the anti-British committee here several days ago," according to a Japanese press report from Kaifeng.

An earlier Japanese press report from Kaifeng alleged that the arrival of four British nationals at the China Inland Mission Hospital there, had caused a recrudescence of the anti-British movement.—Reuter.

Agreement Made With Bus Men

Settlement Reached After Conference Held At Office Of Mr. Yu Ya-ching

A full service on all routes was run yesterday by the China General Omnibus Co., whose mechanics, drivers, conductors and door-men were on strike during the latter half of last week. Practically the entire complement of workers had returned to their posts. Negotiations regarding the requests of the staff for higher wages and other benefits, were started yesterday at the depot in Connaught Road.

The management of the China General Omnibus Company announce that the company and strikers (who resumed two days ago) arrived at a congenial and complete settlement of their differences at 10.30 p.m., yesterday.

Officials Attend Parley

The settlement was reached after a lengthy conference participated in by Mr. J. D. E. Shotter, manager and chief engineer of the Company; Mr. Yu Ya-ching, veteran Chinese member of the Shanghai Municipal Council; representatives of the Settlement Police Special Branch, and other officials, and the spokesmen of the workers. This conference was conducted at Mr. Yu's office.

It was agreed that the allowance granted the employees because of the present high cost of living be increased from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent, and that each worker be given a half "zah" (picul) of rice per month at the reduced price of $15. Other, minor benefits also were allowed.

Sir Stafford Cripps Back from Sinkiang

Proceeding to Hongkong From Chungking

Chungking, Mar. 4.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Leftist leader arrived here yesterday afternoon by air from Urumuchi, the capital of Sinkiang province. During his visit to Chinese Turkestan, he is said to have conferred with prominent Chinese and Soviet officials.

After calling upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek this afternoon, Sir Stafford is expected to leave by air for Hongkong tomorrow afternoon. After Hongkong he will visit Shanghai, Japan, Canada and the United States, to complete his round-the-world journey.

Sir Stafford flew from Chungking to Hami on February 6, then he proceeded by air to Urumuchi. Heavy snow, and a terrific sandstorm at Hami delayed his return to Chungking.

He arrived in China from England via India and Rangoon in January. Before his departure for Sinkiang, Sir Stafford Cripps also visited Chengtu, where he addressed a gathering of co-operative society workers.—Reuter.

Relief Fund Established

A rehabilitation committee has been organized by the Ningpo Lighter Co. in Ningpo and $10,000 was set aside by the authorities in connection with the disaster when 200 passengers are believed to have been drowned while travelling in a lighter which capsized and sank off Chinghai on Saturday.

It was learned that more than 50 bodies have been picked up and that more than 200 passengers are still unaccounted for. The fact that the tragedy was enacted during an alleged air attack alarm rendered it impossible to do rescue work immediately after the mishap. The passengers became so frightened that they tried to run to places of safety elbowing for better positions in a crowded boat which lurched violently and sank.

New Radio Device Made In Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Radio receiving sets in Japan may join the ranks of the "horse and buggy" within the next year, scientists disclosed today.

A device was being perfected, it was revealed, that can be attached to telephone wires that will bring in radio programmes as successfully as radio receiving sets.

If there is not a telephone in the home, the device can be attached to electric light wires to obtain the same results. The apparatus was expected to cost about Y4.—Domei.

Canton to Have Mass Marriage Ceremony

Canton, Mar. 4.

Besides the proposed revival of the New Life Movement, yet another function formerly performed by the Chinese Municipal Government has been adopted by the Japanese-sponsored Chinese authorities in Canton.

It is reported that the Municipal Rehabilitation Department propose to hold a mass marriage ceremony on March 15. It is stated that since the decision was made known to the public, many couples have sent in applications for participation in the ceremony.—Reuter.

Mr. Saito Refuses To Resign

Will Not Relinquish Seat Unless Permitted to Make Address From Floor

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Storm signals rose high against a charged political horizon here today, as Mr. Takao Saito, veteran Minseito party member, refused to resign from the Diet over his verbal onslaught on the statement of Prince Ayamaro Konoye, former Premier, delivered in the Lower House on February 2.

Informing party leaders that he would not relinquish his seat unless allowed to take the floor to make an explanatory address first, the "little man with the big voice" left Tokyo for his constituency in Hyogo Prefecture at 3 p.m. This abrupt exit by the 70-year old parliamentarian foreshadowed serious complications, political observers agreed tonight.

Seven prominent members of the Minseito met this morning with Mr. Saito at the home of Mr. Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, secretary-general of the party. Their object was to discuss a means whereby Mr. Saito could avoid being expelled from the Diet by action of the disciplinary committee examining his case.

The committee, it was recalled, did not vote at its meeting on Saturday when informed by its chairman, Mr. Kazuo Nakai, that Mr. Saito had announced the intention of resigning from the Diet after making an explanatory address before a plenary meeting of the Lower House.

Representatives of the Minseito and of the conservative faction of the Seiyukai, headed by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, agreed to support the chairman in favouring the acceptance of Mr. Saito's offer.

Strong opposition, however, was voiced by members of the reformist faction of the Seiyukai, the Jikyoku Doshikai, the Social Mass Party, and other minor groups represented on the disciplinary committee. The latter contended that Mr. Saito should not be allowed to take the floor, but should only be permitted to read aloud a statement.

This deadlock was unbroken when the committee adjourned on Saturday afternoon until Wednesday.

The political uproar centring on Mr. Saito followed an alleged "slip of the tongue" which he made during his long harangue questioning Japanese war aims in China on February 2.—Domei.

Russians Deny Bombing Of Civilians

Red Military Command Issues Statement

Moscow, Mar. 4.

The Military Command today issued a statement answering the Finnish Note to the League of Nations condemning Russian methods of warfare.

The Finnish version of the Soviet war methods was a "malicious lie," the Soviet Military Command statement said.

The Soviets never bombed civilians, the statement asserted, and added the Red Army never used prisoners as shields, relied on poison gas or violated maritime warfare rules.

"No more availing will be the tactics of the Finn officers who, before they are forced to surrender military position on the Karelian Isthmus, tie Finn soldiers to the walls and shoot them for not wanting to continue to fight for a hopeless cause," the statement said.—United Press.

League Mission in Helsinki

Stockholm, Mar. 4.

The League of Nations' mission has arrived at Helsinki to make a study of Russian methods of warfare, according to the newspaper "Allehanda."—Reuter.

Allied Forces in Near East on Defensive

Istanbul, Mar. 4.

British and French forces now concentrated in the Near East are there in a defensive, not offensive, role, Col. Horyo Tateishi, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Turkey, said here today upon his return from a one month's tour of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

Col. Tateishi declared that French and British possessed about 8,000 motorized vehicles, 200 tanks and 500 aircraft. During his journey, Col. Tateishi said he had interviewed Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Near East, as well as leading British officers at various posts.

The allied troops, the Japanese officer continued, were stationed principally at strategic points along the Mediterranean to:—

Maintain an open route to India.
Protect the oil fields of Iraq and Iran.
Prevent uprisings by ntive malcontents.
Strengthen the Balkans' dependence upon the Allies.—Reuter.

Swinging Doors to Slam In Drinkers' Faces

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

Swinging doors of bar-rooms in main Japanese cities will slam shut in the faces of tipplers at 11 p.m. and thus the men who have had "one too many" will be saved the agony of walking home because of the new midnight deadline for taxis, it was learned today.

When the Home Office issued the rule that taxis should be obliged to quit the streets at midnight from March 15, tipplers and cafe habitues shuddered at the thought of being turned out in the cold at this hour and then facing the fearsome prospect of getting home.—United Press.

Pope Asks Way to "Port of Peace"

Vatican City, Mar. 4.

Pope Pius celebrated the first anniversary of his elevation to the highest post in the Roman Catholic Church yesterday by saying a special Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral.

Later the Pope delivered a fifteen-minute radio address which was broadcast throughout the world. "Jesus, lead us to the port of peace and make men lay down their arms," the Pope prayed.—United Press.

U.S. Groups Push Embargo Issue

Congress Leaders to Mark Time; Japanese Initiative Awaited

Washington, Mar. 4.

Anti-Japanese groups continued today to flood Congress' mail with petitions in a determined bid to revive the embargo drive, but leaders in both the Senate and the House marked time, awaiting the outcome of the current conversations in the sixth week after the expiration of the Japanese-American trade treaty.

Reports that the United States had asked the Japanese Government for a statement on the Marshall Islands were generally minimized as such matters were routine in Governmental circles.

The State Department, well-informed quarters said, instructed the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo to ask whether Japan contemplated making the usual report on the mandated island to the League of Nations, a copy of which was usually addressed to the United States. The United States, however, they emphasized, did not demand the report.

They recalled the statement by Mr. Melvin J. Maas, Republican Representative of Minnesota, that the United States was convinced the Marshall Islands already were fortified by Japan. The Navy Department, they added, was proceeding on the basis that the islands had been actually fortified and was including such a possibility in all naval calculations.—United Press.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt To Lead Britons

British Army Commission Given Up for Expedition

London, Mar. 4.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt and a relative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has been granted permission by the War Office to resign his commission in the British Army, according to an announcement by the Finnish Aid Bureau.

He has now been appointed officer in command of the British contingent of the international volunteer force to fight in Finland. He will have the rank of colonel.—Reuter.

Mr. Roosevelt's Appeal

London, Mar. 4.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the 26th President of the United States, announced here yesterday that his appointment as commander with rank of colonel in the "British contingent of the International Expeditionary Force to Finland" is subject to confirmation by the Finnish commander-in-chief.

The Finnish campaign, he said, is a crusade against Russia and Germany, both of which should be crushed. He expressed the hope that "thousands of other Americans" would enlist in the International Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Roosevelt recently became a British citizen and enlisted in the British Army shortly after the outbreak of the European war. He fought with the British Army during the Great War.—United Press.

EXPORTERS!

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-3724

Cafe Owner Kidnapped At Burlington Hotel

Stolen Hire-Car May Have Been Used by Gang

The proprietor of the C.U.A. Restaurant in the Burlington Hotel, Mr. Yuen Ts-tsaung, was kidnapped at 8.20 o'clock last night by three Chinese who walked into the establishment and confronted him with the muzzles of three Mauser pistols. Mr. Yuen was standing behind the bar of the Bubbling Well Road restaurant when he was ordered by the bandits to follow them into the street. He complied, and it is believed that he was spirited away in a motor car. No shots were fired.

The theft of a Johnson Garage hire-car shortly before the kidnapping may have been connected with the case. According to a theory advanced last night, the stolen car was used by the abductors. The vehicle was hired in Connaught Road, driven to Singapore Road where four men joined it and took it by force from the driver. Later in the evening it was found abandoned in the Gordon Road police district.

GRIPPED BY MISERY OF A SORE THROAT! (DUE TO A COLD)

Do This NOW—go after it with direct treatment. Melt a small lump of Vicks VapoRub on the tongue. Feel the comforts as VapoRub slowly trickles down—bathing the irritated membranes . . . bringing blessed relief—*where* you want it—*when* you want it.

Then TONIGHT—massage throat, chest and back with VapoRub. Its poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm—clears air-passages—eases coughing—relieves local congestion.

This 2-STEP METHOD is one of the proved ways of using VapoRub that have made it a family standby in more homes than all other medications of its kind.

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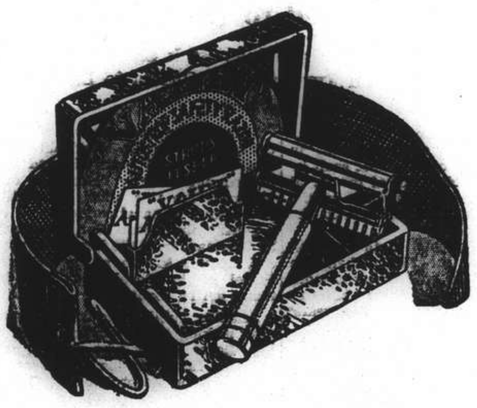


The New '99' WITH MOULDED CASE

In bringing out the New '99' Set, Valet have modernised an old favourite. The New '99' consists of an improved Valet self-stropping razor, strop and three blades in a hygienic moulded case. Save time and money. Buy the Valet, the simplest, quickest, most economical method of shaving known.

BETTER VALUE THAN EVER BEFORE

'VALET'

FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. and Mrs. Ronald Cropley returned from leave in the ss. President Coolidge yesterday.

MR. David C. Berger, U.S. Consul at Tientsin, and Mrs. Berger and daughters returned from home leave in the ss. President Coolidge yesterday.

CAPT. John E. Fish of the Shanghai Pilots Association and Mrs. Fish, returned from a visit to New Orleans yesterday, in the ss. President Coolidge.

MEMORIAL services for Japanese war dead were held at 10.30 o'clock on Sunday morning in the Shanghai Shrine on Kiangwan Road, "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, presided at the ceremonies.

Mr. Katsuhisa Shimoda, chief public procurator of Kwantung province, yesterday was named publi procurator of the Supreme Court in Tokyo. Mr. Masaru Mita, public procurator of the Supreme Court, was named chief public procurator of Kwantung province.

GRADUATION exercises for students of Tung Wen University on Avenue Haig were held in the institution's auditorium at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said yesterday. In the graduating class were 102 students. Positions for the graduates were assured more than a year ago.

FOLLOWING a petition from the City Chamber of Commerce, the Chekiang Provincial Government has given permission for 30,000 piculs of charcoal to be shipped from Wenchow and Ningpo to relieve the acute shortage in Shanghai, says the "Sin Wan Pao." The shipment is expected to arrive here very soon, the report states.

MEMBERS of the committee of St. Tichon's Orphanage, 700 rue Bourgeat, will be at Home on March 8, from 5.30 to 7 p.m. No special invitations will be issued, but friends of the Orphanage and any one interested in its work are cordially invited to visit the children and inspect the premise. There will be an exhibition of handwork done by the children.

DR. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow who was charged with a special Government mission to the United States, is expected in Hongkong some time this month, says the "Central China Daily News." Dr. Yen will leave immediately for Chungking to submit a report to the Chinese Government, the journal states.

IN the report of the burglary at the house of Mr. H. O. White, which appeared in yesterday's issue, he was incorrectly reported as senior partner of W. A. White, White & Co. a brokerage firm of 81 Jinkee Road. He is, to course, senior partner of the firm of White & Co., of 45 Kiukiang Road.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending March 2, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 6 and Chinese 227. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 2 and Chinese, tuberculosis 28; pneumonia 4; beri-beri 4 and erysipelas, septiceamia 1 each.

Miss Eleanor Hinder will broadcast over X.M.H.A. this evening at 6.30 p.m. through the courtesy of the station. She wishes to inform those interested, and especially her collaborators in the Foreign Cost of Living Study of the success which has been achieved so far. The study becomes of even greater significance in view of the interest that is being taken in the question of price control.

ESTABLISHMENT of an endowment fund for the Japanese Y.M.C.A. and other religious and social groups in Shanghai was being planned by Mr. Misaki Shimazu, director of the Shanghai Japanese Y.M.C.A., the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday. The plan will be submitted at a general meeting of representatives of various organizations at the Astor House Hotel on Saturday, the paper said. The proposed fund would be used to help various organizations out of financial difficulties.

GEN. Nobuyuki Abe, former Japanese Premier, will visit Shanghai in the middle of this month, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday. Gen. Abe is chairman of the board of directors of the Toa Dobun Kai, a society promoting friendship and culture between Japan and China. He will inspect the work of the Society in China, and also study current conditions in the Shanghai area, the "Mainichi" stated. Mr. Shichitaro Yada, managing director of the Society, was expected to accompany Gen. Abe.

THE programme arranged for the next Community Church concert on March 7, at 9 p.m., promises an interesting evening. The Mendelssohn Concerto in E minor for violin, a Caminade organ prelude, an arrangement of Lachner for organ and piano, with songs from Asioli, Schubert, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Faure, and Handel give much variation. The nett proceeds of this concert will be given to the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association, toward the campaign against the arch-enemy of health in Shanghai.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight March 2, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were:—Foreigners 16 and Chinese 470. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3 and typhoid fever 1. Chinese, tuberculosis 39; typhoid fever 19; dysentery 3; influenza 3; beri-beri 2; measles 2 and diphtheria, malaria, typhus fever, relapsing fever 1 each.

UNDER the patronage of H.M. Ambassador and Lady Clark Kerr, the French Ambassador and Madame Henry Cosmé, the Polish Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Stanislas de Rosset, a Variety Show is to take place at the Lyceum Theatre on March 27 in aid of Polish war victims. The production is in the capable hands of Mr. Francis Gmehling and some of the best talent in Shanghai has been placed at the disposal of the Committee. A programme has been arranged which should please all-comers. Polish dances will be a feature, while music lovers especially should be drawn to the Lyceum to hear Miss Wincia Tomaszewska play.

Scuffle Outside Flour Shop

Indian Watchman Charged With Assaulting Foreign Sergt.; Case Adjourned

References to a "highly polished and Shakespearian version" of an Indian's statement to a foreign police officer were made by Mr. Ranald McDonald during the hearing of an assault case in H.M. Police Court yesterday. The case was one in which Banta Singh, an Indian watchman of 115 Hankow Road, was charged with assaulting Sergt. T. G. Adams of the Shanghai Municipal Police outside a shop selling cheap flour on February 26.

The references were made during evidence given by Detective Sub-Inspector S. J. Gazeley, who stated that Banta Singh had made a verbal statement, which he had taken down. The statement was to the effect that he went to the shop to buy flour and was abused by Sergt. Adams, who told him he could not buy flour there. He then abused the sergeant in reply and another Foreign Sergt., No. 42, struck him with a baton on the hand and head. He was then dragged into the shop.

Mr. McDonald, in cross-examining witness, asked him if he did not agree that this statement was a highly polished and Shakespearian version of what had taken place. "Surely an artist's touch has been added to it?" he continued. It was explained that the evidence had been interpreted by Bassan Singh, who, said Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar, spoke very good English.

First witness to give evidence was Inspector J. J. Gavan. He told the Registrar that he went to the front of the shop where he saw a number of Indians, who told him they wanted to buy flour. After they had been told that they could not buy flour the Indians then "began calling out names." He then opened the door of the shop so that the Chinese could come out with the flour they had bought.

A Disgusting Name

The Indians then closed in, Inspector Gavan stated, and he gave instructions to Sergt. Adams to clear them away. The latter told them in a quiet voice that they could not buy flour and he was then called a filthy and disgusting name, witness said. Banta Singh then took hold of Sergt. Adams by the back of the neck and by his belt, whereupon the policeman drew his baton.

After Banta Singh had attempted to strike Sergt. Adams he gave orders to Probationary Sergt. Bowers to go to his assistance. The accused was then arrested and taken to the police station. Asked by Mr. McDonald on what authority the Indians were prohibited from buying flour, Inspector Gavan said that Chief Inspector Dudley had instructed him that the flour was only to be sold to poor Chinese. He denied that Sergt. Adams had used provocative language.

Probationary Sergeant T. H. Bowers said that he had been pushed away from a gate, which he was opening to let Chinese come out of the shop, by the Indians, who pushed the Chinese back into the shop and closed the gate. Sergt. Adams came to his assistance and told the Indians that they could not buy flour there and they moved away from the gate, which was opened. The Indians then moved forward and he saw that one Indian was holding Sergt. Adams by the cross belt and collar. During the ensuing scuffle the latter's cross belt was broken.

After evidence by Bassan Singh, who interpreted Banta Singh's statement to the police, and a coolie employed by the shop in Peking Road, the hearing was adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

FUNERAL

Mr. F. E. E. Ringer

The funeral service, prior to cremation, for Mr. F. E. E. Ringer, whose death occurred suddenly at Nagasaki on February 21 was held at the Nagasaki Episcopal Church, Omura-Machi, on February 26. The impressive service was conducted by Canon Hutchinson, assisted by the Revs. H. Greenwood and K. Matsuoka, and the arrangements were in charge of Mr. T. Glover, assisted by a number of the Japanese members of Mr. Ringer's firm from Nagasaki and Shimonoseki.

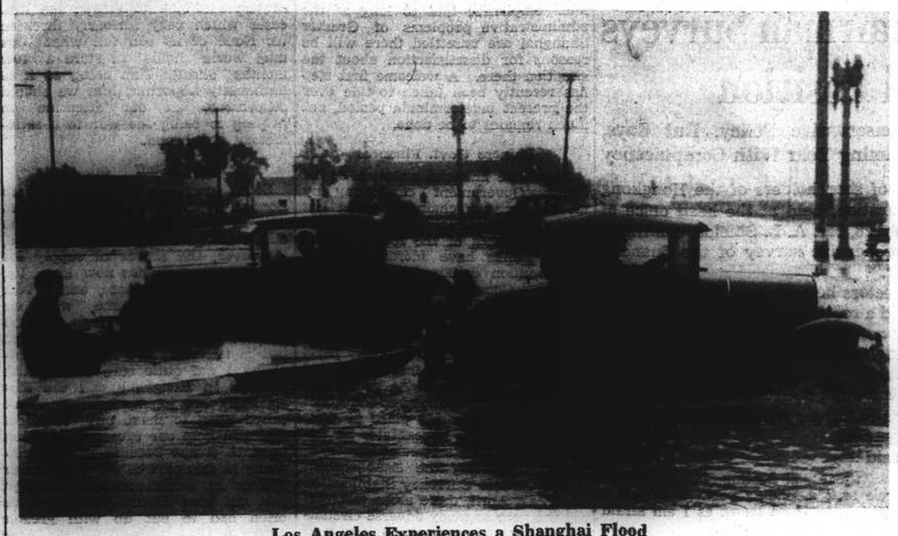
The church was crowded with a very large attendance representative of every section of the Japanese and foreign community, and the esteem and affection with which the late Mr. Ringer was regarded was shown by the very large number of floral tributes, not only by members of the local community, but by those placed in the Church on the instructions of his many friends in various parts of Japan, China and abroad.

Amongst those present at the service were the wife of the Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, who was unavoidably absent, the Chief Justice of the Nagasaki Court of Appeals, President Tadami of the Nagasaki College of Commerce, the Mayor of Nagasaki City, the Chief of Police, the Chief of the Water Police, Professor Dr. Muto and Mr. Ringer's colleagues of the local Consular Corps. The chief mourners were Mrs. F. E. E. Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bergfeldt, son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ringer and Mr. M. Ringer. The pall-bearers were Mr. M. Ringer, Mr. V. Ringer, Mr. A. F. Tower, American Consul, Mr. M. Turner of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Mr. A. Petersen of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., and Professor W. P. C. de Trafford.

Coal Thieves Receive Jail Sentences

Ten persons were sentenced yesterday by the Second Special District Court in connection with the theft of 25 tons of coal from Pootung which they sold to a Chinese coal shop manager in the French Concession some weeks ago. Three men, two of whom are boatmen, drew two months each while the Concession coal shop manager was fined $300. The other accused, workers engaged in transporting the booty, and a middleman were each fined $150.

They were found by the Court to have secretly transported the coal from the Hsing Hua Coal Shop in Pootung without the knowledge of its owner.



Los Angeles Experiences a Shanghai Flood

Shanghai is not the only place which has periodic floods which turn the streets into canals. Here is a picture from Los Angeles showing the result of a sudden downpour with a man in a motor boat being towed by a car down Washington Boulevard, near Culver City.

Jewellery Worth $158,000 Stolen

Wife of British Consular Man is Victim of Theft

As reported in the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, a clever group of burglars perpetrated one of the most daring jewellery thefts in recent years, when they forced their way into Apartment 1, House 377, King Albert Apartments, Avenue du Roi Albert, late Saturday afternoon, and stole jewellery estimated to be worth $158,000, which belongs to Mrs. Alfred G. Denbigh, wife of H. M. Consular Agent at Hakodate, Japan.

Although Concession detectives investigating the daring burglary were following several clues yesterday, they declined to give any additional details.

Mrs. Denbigh went to a cinema performance at 6 p.m. on Saturday, and when she returned, she was shocked to find that one of her wardrobe trunks was broken open and that a safe contained in it, had disappeared. It was in this safe, that Mrs. Denbigh kept her jewels.

The thieves must have been well acquainted with the interior of the apartment and with the habits of their victim as they waited until she had left before breaking in.

Small Boats Capsized In Steamer Collision

Native Craft Damaged When Caught Between Freighters

Three native cargo craft were capsized and at least five others badly damaged when they were crushed between two large Japanese freighters, the Tusima Maru and the Psingpao Maru, at the D. K. K. Whangpoo Wharf on Saturday afternoon. The Psingpao Maru, a vessel of about 3,000 tons was alongside the wharf at the time of the accident and was taking on a cargo of flour, green beans, cigarettes and cottonseed oil from several small native boats.

The Tusima Maru, 5,000-tons, was endeavouring to come alongside the wharf ahead of the Psingpao Maru and while she was doing so the small cargo vessels were crushed between the two ships. Several thousands bags of flour and other commodities were thrown into the water, but the greater part of cargo was recovered. No lives were lost nor was anyone injured as a result of the accident.

Chinese Poor Children Get Warm Clothes

A total of 17,638 pieces of warm clothing were distributed to the needy children of Shanghai and the outside areas close to Shanghai by the National Child Welfare Association of China during the last two months, according to a report made by Dr. R. Y. Lo, First vice-President, at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held in the Chinese Bankers' Club.

ACCORDING to Sir Robert Kindersley, president of the National Savings Committee, in seven weeks £53,000,000 worth of Savings Certificates and Defence Bonds have been sold. Every week an average of 650 new Savings Groups were being formed.

Municipal Orchestra

Full House on Sunday At the Lyceum

No lengthy notice need mark the 21st concert of the Municipal Orchestra. The house was astonishingly full for the type of programme, which was of the unpretentious order. There is no knowing what will draw a Shanghai audience, and the selection of suitable bait must surely be a perplexing matter. Last week there was a Sibelius symphony: the week before, the first performance of Vaughan Williams's Pastoral symphony; and on both occasions the attendance was indifferent.

The acoustics of the Lyceum may have been up to tricks on Sunday (the atmosphere of the theatre was tropical), or the players may have been off colour, but whatever the reason, there was a lamentable disparity in the pitch of many of the instruments. This was prominent in the Brandenburg Concerto (No. 4) which, with its textual slenderness, allows of small margin of error. The second movement settled on a more even keel of tonality, but the list to the flat side reasserted itself in the finale.

Beethoven's Eighth may be everyone's meat, as far as his symphonies go; it is probably the least hailed of all the nine. In any case, numerically, it is eclipsed by the towering forms of the Seventh and Ninth on either side. Numbers Two, Four and Eight: they are good symphonies, and perhaps the accepted dictum of the superiority of the odds over the evens, is not as axiomatic as popular belief has averred.

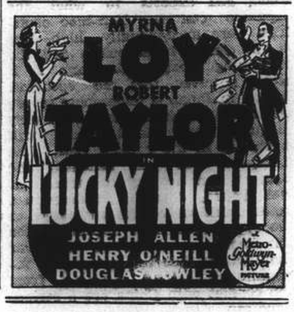
The joy and spontaneity of the Eighth was brought full-throatedly to life by a bright reading, which was rather too boisterously translated by the Orchestra.

"Sheherazade"

Youth will no doubt always enjoy Rimsky-Korsakoff's music on the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," with its tuneful speciousness, and brilliant orchestration. It is only when the hardening scepticism of the years sets in that the carefully fashioned tricks of the trade become apparent, and doubt is cast on the sincerity of the whole.

Rimsky, in this composition, wrote what must now be regarded by many as a series of colourful exercises in orchestration. He also utilized a well-defined equipment for simulating the exotic and barbaric, which is pleasant enough in the beginning, with its languorous *portamenti* and catchy tunes, but which becomes repetitively threadbare and tiresomely noisy in the last movement. It is as if the composer is desperately keen on maintaining the realism of his Eastern daubs to the end, and thumps the big drum, rattles the triangle, and whangs the cymbals to prove it.

The orchestra provided a meticulous performance of he "Sheherazade," with its fabulous episodes set out in great clarity. The appliances of the percussion outplayed the melodic line, time and again, but what do you expect when the orchestra should possess double its present number of strings to be adequately voiced?—H.



Chinese Lawyer Slain in Home

Mr. Wu Chi-lun's Ex-Wife Related to Manchoukuo's Emperor Kang Teh

A political motive was suspected yesterday as underlying the assassination of a Chinese lawyer, Mr. Wu Chi-lun, shortly before noon in his house, No. 3 Lane 102, Yates Road. Mr. Wu was murdered by a Chinese caller whom he received at 11.10 a.m. Ten minutes later Mr. Wu's niece heard two shots fired and a few seconds later two more. The assassin escaped, and was not pursued in the lane, or along Yates Road.

His victim was found on the floor with bullet wounds in the abdomen, neck and right shoulder. He was taken to the Paulun Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance and was dead when examined.

The late lawyer, who was 42 years old, and a native of Anhwei, was formerly married to a younger sister of the wife of Mr. Henry Pu Yi (Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo). They were married in Peking about ten years ago, but the union was dissolved in the Shanghai Chinese courts six years later.

The weapon used in the murder was an automatic pistol of .32 calibre. Four cartridge cases were recovered at the scene and turned over to the Police ballistics office for examination. Chengtu Road Station detectives are investigating the case.

Gifts Showered on New Dalai Lama

Eighty People Required to Carry China's Presents to Boy Priest

Interesting revelations are made in a Chinese report from Lhasa, Tibet regarding valuable gifts presented to the newly enthroned 14th Dalai Lama, a boy ruler, the most valuable gift consisting of 30 items was presented by the Chinese Government at Chungking. Chungking's gift is said to be a purely native one.

The Chinese gift was carried by 80 persons to the chief lama's palace on February 26, four days after the enthronement. The most important and attractive two items are the four silver and gold complimentary boards presented by General Chiang Kai-shek and other high officials of the Chinese Government and a coral bracelet to be hung around the neck while praying. This bracelet, it is said, is made up of 108 "coral pearls" each as big as a lungyen. It is a priceless thing.

The silver complimentary boards or scrolls inlaid with genuine gold characters were presented by General Chiang Kai-shek, President Lin Sen, Dr. H. H. Kung and Mr. Wu Chung-hsing, chairman of the Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Committee who supervised at the enthronement ceremony. The gold characters, four in number on each board, indicate the religious nature of the compliments. There are four characters which mean "protection of worldly masses."

Other gifts presented by the Chinese Government are Hunan embroideries, Fukien lacquer, silk from Hangchow, porcelain, jade, silver and gold articles. They required 80 persons to carry indicating that the gifts were in large quantities too. After the presentation ceremony they were exhibited in a special hall in the Tibetan palace and Tibetan dignitaries flocked to the hall to have a glimpse of them. Besides the pistols, the British representative is said to have also presented an organ and a pair of binoculars.

Other Chinese reports indicate that the newly-enthroned boy lama of Tibet will not actually participate in political and religious affairs as the chief in fact because he is too young to do that. It is said that he has about 10 adult advisers who are well acquainted with all state affairs in the palace. It will take at least 10 years before the boy actually resumes power as the 14th Dalai Lama, it is stated.

A MOST curious story is revealed of two ships ground side by side on the South East coast, about 150 yards from the shore recently. One vessel was the steamship Fulham, 1599 tons, the other the Izgler, 4,300 tons. One was facing north and the other south. They did not collide, and the crews remained aboard and successfully refloated them some hours later.

"Liliom" Opens At Lyceum Tonight

"Liliom" opens at the Lyceum Theatre at 9 p.m. sharp tonight. For months, upward of 30 amateurs have been actively rehearsing to make this not only an outstanding financial success in aid of the Friends of Finland Fund, but also to interpret one of Molnar's most popular plays in a style worthy of praise even from those who may have seen it in the United States and Great Britain.

While bookings for all five performances have been very satisfactory, a considerable number of excellent seats are still available and those wishing to take this opportunity of combining pleasure with usefulness, cannot do better than to book their seats as early as possible at Moutrie's or the Lyceum. The programmes which will be sold by a group of charming young ladies on each of the five nights, will entitle patrons to participate in a raffle.

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THE BRER FOX
NIGHT CLUB & RESTAURANT
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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
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PLAYER'S
CLIPPER
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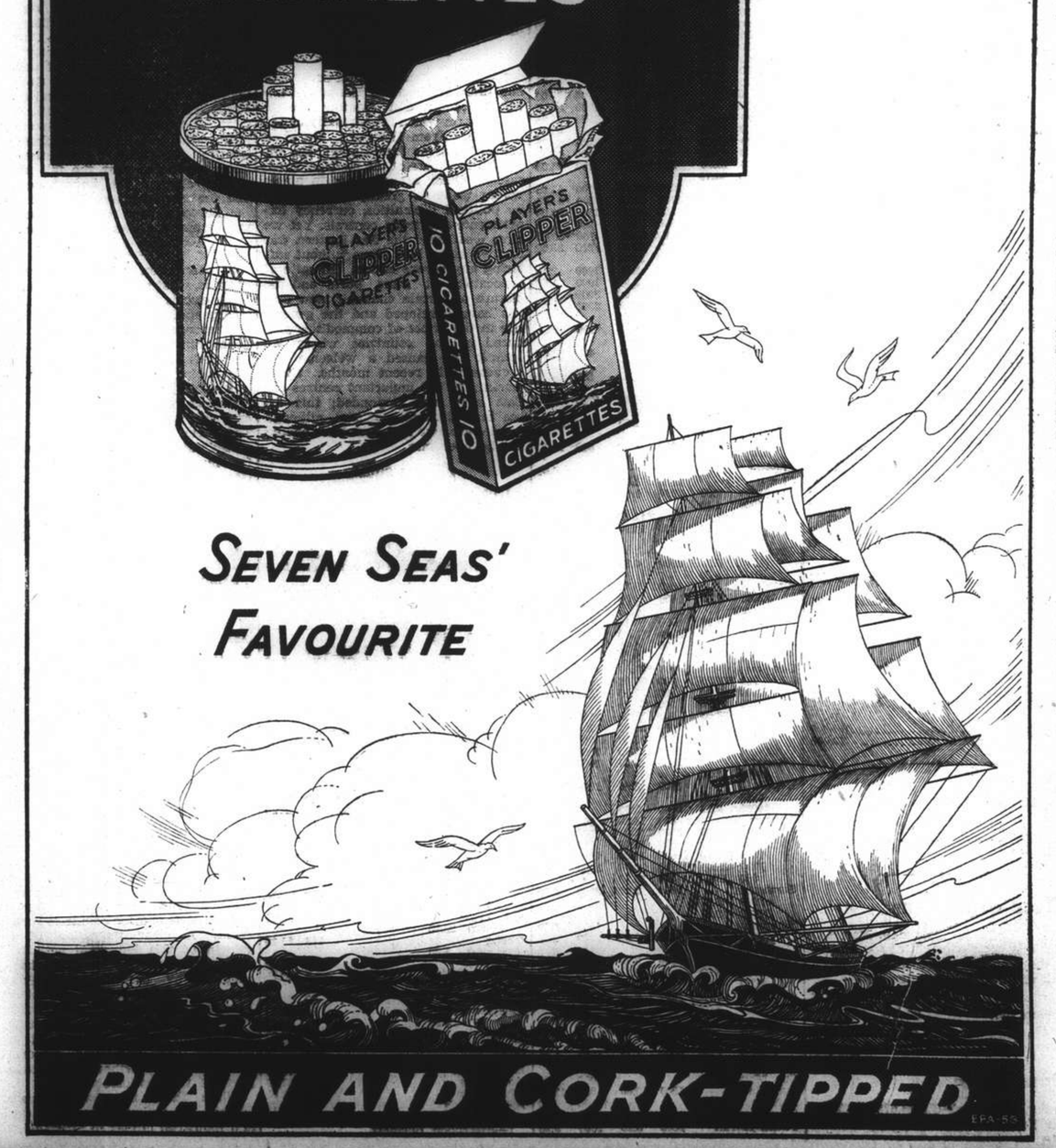

SEVEN SEAS' FAVOURITE

PLAIN AND CORK-TIPPED

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 5/16d.		$ 58.18
U.S. $100 @ 6 11/16		$1,495.33
Francs	303	$100
Yen	28½	100
Guilders	12⅛	100
Rupees	22⅛	100
Pesos	13⅜	100
Hongkong	$27½	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 7/16d.	$ 57.31
U.S. $100 @ 6⅞	$1,454.54
London—demand, $1=	4 5/16d.
4 months' sight credits	4½d.
4 months' sight docts	4 9/16d.
6 months' sight credits	4 9/16d.
6 months' sight docts	4 11/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$6⅞
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$6 13/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$7 1/16

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 4 5/16d. U.S. $6 11/16
Hongkong/London 1/2⅞

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,074.00 .... C.N.$1,000.00

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Netherlands Guilders	Buying	13
Java Guilders	„	12⅞
Netherlands Guilders	Selling	12⅝
Java Guilders	„	12½

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,454.545 £1=$57.313
Selling U.S.$100=$1,495.327 £1=$58.625

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

Belgas 0.39½=$1 Belgas 23.40=£1

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

It. Lire 1.31=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.30=$1
Tourist Lire 1.50 .... $1

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
„ „ Buying „ @ 6 1/16 „ H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling „ @ 9 15/16 „ H.H.$100
„ Buyin „ @ 10 1/16 „ H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 144 per H.H.$100
buying @ 149 „ H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.708
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $4.035

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	4 5/16	4⅛
U.S. G.$	6 11/16	6 21/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING		BUYING	
Cash		March	
£ T.T.	4⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	4¼
G.$ T.T.	6¾	4 m/s. l.c.	6 13/16
Fcs. T.T.	303	4 m/s.	317
Rs. T.T.	23	15 d/s.	23½

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOC'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	57.11	—

Bombay offtake nil bars.

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash 3.92⅞
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash 3.92½
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash 3.92⅞

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4⅛ sterling and 6 11/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash at 4⅛ sterling and 6¾ U.S.$. In view of the support given to the market Chinese banks were from the opening, inclined to sell forward, which gave an appearance of firmness to the market. Later, on rumours of financial restrictions, further firmness ensued and the market closed firm with sellers at:

4 3/32	sterling	6 11/16	U.S.$	Cash
4⅛	„	6¾	„	Mar.
4 5/32	„	6 25/32	„	Apr.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)	$48.00
Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p. b. Cash	$885.00
„ „ „ Mar.	896.00
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	204.00
Wheat per picul (50 kilos)	$24.00
Flour, local per bag (49lb.)	10.30*
Flour, export per bag (49lb.)	15.50*

*—Nominal.

	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, Ex. B 13/15	$5,300
„ „ 20/22	5,000
„ „ 20/22 78%	5,050

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Mar. 4	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.185 S	.185 S
Antamok	.14	.145
Baguio Gold	.23 S	.23 S
Batong Buhay	.012 S	.012 S
Benguet Consolidated	5.50 *	—
Big Wedge	.20	.20
Coco Grove	.125	.125 S
Consolidated Mines	.003	.0035 S
Demonstration	.125 S	.125 S
East Mindanao	.105 S	.10 S
I X L	.365 S	.365 S
Ipo Gold	.105	.105 S
Itogon	.26 S	.26 S
Mambulao Consolidated	.013	.013
Masbate Consolidated	.095	.095
Mine Operations	.10 S	.10 S
North Camarines	.085	.09
Paracale Gumaus	.21	.21
San Mauricio	.81	.81 S
Surigao Consolidated	.19	.195 S
Suyoc	.013	.13 S
Syndicate Investment	.022	.022
United Paracale	.275 S	.275 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.105	.11 S

*—Over counter.
S—Sales.
Turnover for the Morning: 19,600 Pesos.
Shares Index: (Morning Session) 74.30.
—Reuter.

Estimated February Rubber Output

	lb.
Langkat	105,000
Shanghai, Sumatra	72,000

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Mar. 4.

Kogo 5% Y.106.00
—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Mar. 4.

Quietly steady conditions prevailed in the London silver market today, with quotations being fixed at:—

	Mar. 1	Mar. 4
London spot	20 7/16d.	21¼d.
„ forward	20¼d.	21⅛d.
„ gold	168/–	168/–

—Reuter.

Cross Rates

London/New York	U.S.$4.0250	59.627d.
New York/London	3.92⅞	61.09d.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market witnessed one of the severest selling pressures since the start of the bull market last September and heavy liquidation was in evidence throughout the day and prices gave way rapidly. However, just before the close buying orders pervaded the industrial section of the market and pushed prices up from the lows of the day; closing with good buyers in the leading counters.

Rubbers were sympathetically affected by the weakness of the Industrial section, despite the higher price of the commodity and the excellent earnings in prospect.

Official Averages

1940 High	1940 Low		Today's Average	Change
326.33	105.32	General	301.94	—3.15
475.35	95.55	Rubbers	429.57	—8.07

Total 492,358 shares, 845 bonds.

Business Done

Power 5½% Debs.					36000	88.00
	5000	*88.00				
	†3000	88.00				
Telephone 6% Debs.					7000	95.50
F. M. C. 5% Debs.					10000	75.00
F. M. C. 5% 1934			5000	*75.00	5000	*74.50
S. M. C. 5% 1934					1000	75.00
	†10000	75.00				
S. M. C. 5½% Debs.					2000	*81.00
Central Prop.					100	18.30
I. I. Trust			500	25.00	1000	24.75
	500	*24.50	3000	24.75	2000	25.00
	500	*25.00	7000	24.75	500	24.50
	1000	*24.50				
	†500	24.00	500	23.75	500	23.50
	500	*23.75	1500	23.50	2500	23.00
S'hai Loan			500	21.00	500	*20.75
	2000	20.75	1000	*21.25	500	21.25
	1500	21.50	2000	21.25	500	21.00
	†500	20.00	500	19.90	500	20.00
	500	*20.00				
Yangtsze Finance			500	16.50	3000	16.60
	1500	16.50	1000	*16.50	1500	16.40
	1000	*16.40	1500	16.30	2000	16.20
	†500	16.30	500	*16.00	500	15.80
	500	15.00	2000	14.90	1000	*14.90
Int. Assurance					500	16.10
	†2000	16.00				
China Realty			1500	8.50	500	8.45
	1500	8.40	1000	8.45	4000	8.50
	4500	8.55	500	*8.55	500	*8.50
	2500	8.50	2000	8.45	500	8.40
	†1000	8.30	4000	8.20	1500	8.25
S'hai Land			1000	15.90	500	*15.90
	500	15.60	500	*15.50	500	15.50
	2000	15.60	500	*15.70	2000	15.80
	4000	15.90	2000	16.00	1000	15.90
	†1000	15.80	500	*15.90	500	15.60
	500	15.40	1000	15.50	500	*15.50
	1000	15.20				
Dockyards			100	40.00	2200	*40.00
	100	39.75	1500	39.50	200	*39.75
	100	*39.50	500	39.50	600	39.25
	100	39.50	700	39.25	100	*39.25
	100	*39.00	600	39.25	100	39.75
	600	39.50	700	39.75	100	39.50
	300	39.75	800	*40.00	500	39.75
	200	*40.00	300	*39.75	300	39.75
	900	40.00	1100	40.25	200	*40.25
	500	40.50	1200	40.25	2100	40.50
	100	*40.50	500	40.25	200	*40.25
	300	*40.50	400	40.25	200	40.50
	2600	40.25	1200	40.00	300	*40.00
	200	*39.75	1000	39.75		
	†100	39.50	200	*39.75	500	39.75
	200	39.50	300	*39.50	300	39.25
	800	38.50	2100	38.25	500	*38.25
	100	38.00	200	37.75	900	37.00
	1100	36.75	700	37.00	300	38.00
	1200	36.75	700	37.00	600	37.25
	200	38.00	400	37.75		
S. & H. Wharf					50	390.00
	†25	*380.00				
Wheelock			100	109.50	100	110.00
	600	111.00	200	111.50	600	109.00
	500	110.00	400	109.50	200	109.00
	100	108.50				
	†100	108.00	600	107.00	200	106.50
	300	106.00	100	*106.50	100	106.00
	300	105.50	200	106.00		
C. G. Omnibus			300	30.00	300	*31.00
	1600	30.75	400	30.75	900	30.50
	300	30.75	400	30.50	200	30.25
	†1300	30.00	200	*30.00	200	*29.75
	100	29.75	300	29.50	100	*28.25
	500	29.00				
S'hai Gas			1000	20.75	100	20.50
Telephone			100	28.25	500	28.00
	100	28.25	900	28.00	300	28.50
	300	*28.75	1700	28.75	900	29.00
	5400	29.25	500	*29.25	100	29.50
	†200	*29.25	400	*29.50	3400	29.75
	500	30.00	200	*30.00	500	29.75
	400	29.50	400	29.00	1500	28.50
Tram (Bearer) £1					1000	57.00
	100	56.50	200	56.00	200	*56.50
	200	56.50				
	†200	56.50	200	56.00	100	*55.50
	100	55.00				
Metal			500	29.50	300	*29.50
	1200	29.25	200	*29.25	1400	29.00
	100	*29.00	200	*29.25	300	29.00
	900	29.25	100	*29.25	700	*29.50
	300	29.50	1600	29.25	100	*29.00
	1000	29.00	1800	29.25	500	29.00
	†100	*29.00	500	29.00	100	27.75
	300	27.75	100	27.50	100	27.25
	1100	27.00	100	*27.00	300	*27.25
	200	27.25	300	*28.00		
Kaiping					100	62.00
	†100	61.00				
Lumber			300	54.50	100	54.00
	300	53.50				
	†200	53.50	100	52.00		
Exploration			500	13.00	500	*13.00
	500	12.90	500	*13.00	500	12.90
	500	*13.00	1500	12.90	9500	12.80
	1500	*12.80	2500	12.90	500	12.80
	†1500	12.80	1000	12.70	500	12.60
	500	12.10	2000	12.00		
Power (Pref)			190	135.25	40	135.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)			300	41.50	1900	41.25
	700	*41.25	500	41.00	100	*41.25
	1400	41.50	300	*41.75	400	41.75
	200	*42.00	1000	41.75	100	*41.75
	4100	42.00	400	*42.00	100	42.25
	2700	42.00	200	*41.75	100	42.00
	1100	41.75				
	†600	41.50	1000	*41.50	1100	41.25
	200	*41.00	1700	40.75	200	*40.75
	1800	40.50	200	40.25	1000	40.00
	200	39.75	200	39.50	200	39.25
	200	*39.75	100	39.00	100	*39.25
	500	39.25	400	*39.50	200	39.50
	300	40.00	100	39.75		
China Finance			1000	2.05	1000	2.10
	2000	2.05	4000	2.00	1000	1.96
	1000	1.94	1000	1.92	3000	1.90
	2000	*1.94	3000	1.92	2000	1.90
	†1000	*1.70	6000	1.70		
Alma			100	56.00	100	*56.00
	†100	56.00				
Anglo Dutch			500	*30.50	400	*30.00
	1300	30.00	300	30.25		
	†300	30.00	100	29.75	200	29.50
	100	29.00				
Anglo Java			100	51.00	1700	52.00
	300	52.50	100	*52.00		
	†700	51.50	300	51.00	400	50.50
	1400	50.00				
Bute			500	13.50	500	13.00
	†500	*12.80	500	12.80		
Chemor					2000	4.60
Cheng			2000	1.30	1000	1.32
	†1000	1.30	3000	1.28	1000	1.24
	1000	1.20				
Consolidated			1500	*12.60	1500	12.50
	†500	12.20	500	12.10	500	12.00
	500	11.70				
Java Consolidated					2000	6.90
	†1000	6.85	2000	6.80	2000	6.65
	1000	6.50				
Kota			1000	9.15	1000	9.10
	†2000	9.20	1000	9.00		
Kroewoek			1000	4.15	1000	*4.10
	1000	4.10	1000	*4.15	5000	4.10
	4000	4.15	2000	*4.15	3000	4.10
	†2000	4.05	1000	4.00	1000	3.95
	1000	4.00	1000	3.95		
Langkat			100	*37.00	400	37.00
	100	*37.25	200	37.00	700	36.75
	1100	37.00	200	37.25	1300	37.50
	200	37.25	900	37.00		
	†800	37.00	100	*37.00	100	36.75
	200	36.50	600	36.00	100	35.50
	400	35.25	200	35.00	200	35.50
Padang			2000	4.40	1000	4.35
Permata			1000	2.35	1000	2.45
	†1000	2.35				
Repah			1000	2.20	1000	2.17½
	6000	2.20				
	†4000	2.10	2000	2.00		
Rubber Trust			500	14.20	500	14.00
	5500	13.90	5500	13.80	500	13.70
	†1000	13.70	500	13.00	500	13.50
	1000	*13.40	500	13.30	1000	13.20
	1000	13.00	500	12.90	1000	*12.90
	500	13.00	500	12.90		
Samagaga			1000	2.87½	2000	2.90
	2000	*2.87½				
	†1000	2.85				
Semambu					1000	2.50
	†1000	2.37½	1000	2.35	2000	2.25
	2000	2.10				
Senawang			1000	3.10	2000	3.05
	4000	3.00	1000	2.95	1000	2.97½
	6000	2.95				
	†1000	2.90	1000	2.80	1000	2.70
	1000	2.62½				
Bute			2/3/40		924	*13.30
Kelantan			1000	1.42	1000	*1.42
	7000	1.44	3000	1.48		
	†14000	1.44	8000	1.42	1000	1.40
	1000	1.38				
Sua Manggis					2000	3.60
Sungala			1000	13.00	500	12.90
Pahang					†1000	8.80
Sumatra			†300	46.50	100	46.00
Tanah Merah			1000	5.20	1000	5.25
	2000	5.30				
	†1000	*5.25	1000	5.25	1000	5.20
	1000	5.25				
Tebong			3000	2.32½	2000	*2.35
	4000	2.35	2000	2.37½	2000	2.40
	1000	*2.40	1000	*2.37½	3000	2.35
	2000	2.30				
	†3000	2.30	1000	2.25	3000	2.22½
Ziangbe			300	40.75	500	40.50
	†500	40.00	500	39.00		
H. & S. Bank					10	Hk.$1,425.00
Union Brewrey					2250	*3.75
Dominion			†500	16.80	500	16.50

ODD LOTS

S. M. C. 5% Debs.			400	74.00
S. M. C. 6% Tael Debs. 1926			100	*90.00
China Realty	200	8.45	55	8.55
17 8.40				
S'hai Land	100	*15.90	200	15.70
200 16.00	100	16.00	100	*15.90
100 15.70	100	15.90		
†374 *8.25	100	8.35		
Padang			500	4.55
Ewo Mills (Ord)			7	41.75
I. I. Trust			100	25.25
†200 23.25				
Cheng			100	*1.28
†250 1.30				
Repah			31	*2.20
Power (Pref)	5	*135.25	5	133.25
5 135.00	1	135.00		
Metal			50	28.50
Telephone			50	29.00
†60 29.50				
Wheelock			50	*110.00
S'hai Gas			29	19.90
Kota			500	*9.05
Exploration			†200	12.50
Dockyards			†30	*37.00
S'hai Loan			†300	19.20
Anglo Dutch			†50	29.75

*—Direct Business.
†—Afternoon Business.

H. & S. Bank Chairman Surveys Firm's Financial Position

Justifies Bank's Conservative Policy, But Says, Must Not Regard Coming Year With Complacency

AT the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporaration, held at the head office of the bank in Hongkong on February 28, Mr. A. L. Shields, chairman, who presided, gave a most comprehensive survey of the financial position in China and the Far East.

Speaking on behalf of the directors he said, that they regretted that it was necessary to recommend a reduction of the final dividend by 10/- but he was sure that they would realize that the heavy decline in the value of the Shanghai dollar necessarily meant a decline in the Hongkong dollar value of their investments in Shanghai, but the resources of the bank have not been impaired. The loss having been met out of the bank's earnings, which is sound policy and would no doubt meet with approval.

The chairman in his speech said :—

After making full provision for all known losses and contingencies and after writing down investments, the net profits for the year amount to $13,353,965.48, to which must be added $3,400,634.26 bought forward from last year.

The interim dividend of £400.000 paid at 1/2¾ and directors' remuneration has to be deducted. There then remains available for distribution $10,165,111.06, which it is proposed to allocate as follows:—

To pay a final dividend of £2.10/- per share (subject to the deduction of income tax	$6,453,781.51
Transfer to bank premises account	300,000.00
Carry forward to new account	3,411,329.55
	$10,165,111.06

The figures of our balance sheet have been converted at the rate of 1/2⅞d. per dollar.

Dividend

Your directors regret that it has been necessary to recommend a reduction in the final dividend by 10/- this year, but I am sure you will realize that the heavy decline in the value of the Shanghai dollar necessarily means a decline in the Hongkong dollar value of investments which such an institution as the Bank must have in Shanghai. I am glad to say that this loss has been met out of the year's earnings so that the resources of the Bank have not been impaired. I trust you will approve of this action which is, I think, the only sound policy.

Balance Sheet

With regard to our balance sheet, there have been sundry changes, the principal ones being a reduction in our notes in circulation in excess of our authorized issue by 15 million dollars, which is offset by a similar reduction in our holding of Government Certificates of Indebtedness. Current accounts are lower by some 33 million dollars, but on the other hand Bills Payable are higher by about 18 million dollars. On the other side of the book cash is lower by 19 million dollars and securities by 29 million dollars, against which bills receivable have increased by about 35 million dollars.

In 1938 your chairman warned shareholders that conditions in the Far East were more serious than they had ever been in the history of the Bank. Last year your chairman noted how precarious and changeable the outlook must inevitably be whilst China and Japan remained antagonistic. Now we find ourselves in the third year of this Sino-Japanese conflict which has been taking place on our very doorsteps and the end of which is not yet in sight. On top of this our own country is involved in a war which may prove to be the most serious in its long history. Considering this state of affairs as well as our proposal to reduce the final dividend, shareholders would have justification for expecting a gloomy report from their Board of Directors. But as a matter of fact the strength of our balance sheet is only too apparent. It is the political outlook that is depressing.

Bank's Branches

I would remind you that several of our branches such as Hankow, Canton, Foochow and Swatow are in treaty ports which are virtually closed to trade. From Hamburg we at of course, have no information, but the British members of the staff got home safely. Other branches are in places where trade is greatly handicapped by political difficulties, currency experiments and trade controls. Yet we have weathered the Far Eastern war for two and a half years without suffering any severe effects. In spite of dislocation at some ports and the closure of certain channels, new outlets have developed and the general rise in the prices of commodities produced in the countries where we operate has caused a welcome improvement in recent months. Stock markets in the important centres out East have also responded; this too has been decidedly helpful, although we are anxious that such rises should not be overdone.

Political Situation

I do not propose this year to refer to political events in the Far East except in so far as they affect certain topics with which we are particularly concerned. One of these topics relates to the Chinese Government foreign loans, in floating many of which we took a leading part. During the past year these loans, as I am afraid some of you are painfully aware, have gone into complete default for reasons beyond the control of the Chinese Government. The measures taken last Spring to set up a currency stabilization fund led to hopes that it would be possible for the Government to come to a temporary arrangement whereby during the period of hostilities the transfer of funds abroad for the service of the Customs and Salt secured loans would continue to be possible, even though at a reduced rate. Negotiatoins were in fact initiated by the Minister of Finance and discussions took place with the Chinese Bondholders' Committee in London. A question which was raised at that time in the home press was that of the prior rights of certain loans. It was strongly represented, and quite justifiably in our opinion, that under the terms of their contracts the various loans had claims on Customs, or Salt Revenues, or both, ranking in order of date, and that this distinction should therefore be recognized as a matter of principle. Unfortunately before a final decision was reached, the difficulties which arose in the Shanghai Exchange Market forced the Minister of Finance to suspend action. He made it clear, however, that the interruption of the debt service was only a temporary measure, and that the Chinese Government had every intention of resuming the full service of their obligations at the earliest possible moment. As a gesture of good-faith, estimated quotas of the shares due from Customs and Salt offices, which still remain under the direct administration of the Government, have throughout the past year been regularly set aside in the Central Bank of China in national currency reckoned at the official rate of 1/2¼d.

Customs Revenue

The total revenue collected by the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration amounted to 331 million dollars in the year 1939. But in fact roughly 83 per cent. of this revenue was collected in ports under Japanese control, and we estimate that at the end of the year some 380 million dollars of Customs funds should have been lying in the Yokohama Specie Bank awaiting the outcome of the Sino-Japanese conflict. It is clear, therefore, that responsibility for failure to meet the service of the Customs Loans does not for the time being rest on the Chinese Government.

The Customs Foreign Trade figures for 1939 must again be interpreted with great caution owing to the fact that their method of presentation, the fluctuating exchange rates, trade controls and other complications, make comparisons very unreliable.

However, an examination of these figures makes it clear that, compared with any of the last three years, import values increased appreciably (and this omits war munitions), whilst export values were lower. The growth in the adverse balance of trade, which was particularly pronounced in the first half of the year, caused a strain which fell almost entirely on the Shanghai exchange market. This was so, because trade through the Chinese controlled ports was kept fairly well balanced by the measures of restriction adopted by the Chinese Government, but in North and Central China conditions were such, as I will show later, as to encourage a demand for goods while exports suffered from the situation prevailing in the hinterland. Later on in the year the fall in exchange checked the import demand and the rise in prices consequent on the European war resulted in an improvement in the export position.

Trade Difficulties

In connection with the movement of trade, what stands out above everything else is the fact that in spite of transportation difficulties, military interference and other hindrances, goods continue to flow inwards and outwards in an astonishing volume considering the circumstances. So long as crops are grown and essential manufactured goods are available, so long will they keep moving in China. The sheer persistence and enterprise of individuals have been responsible for much of this, but the Chinese Government have themselves taken a very active part in fostering the outflow of exports. Naturally the Government's difficulties are now greater than ever before as a result of the loss of Nanning and the bombing of the Yunnan Railway.

Shanghai merchants, both Chinese and foreign, have also played a prominent part in keeping the wheels of trade moving, and last year they managed to overcome many of the obstructions which existed in 1938. A remarkable fact is that the tonnage of vessels which cleared from Shanghai for foreign countries was in 1939 only 6 per cent. lower than in 1936, the last normal year, and the port of Shanghai thus shows that it will in due course have no difficulty in recovering its position as one of the first half-dozen ports in the world.

Shanghai Industries

Of great importance too was the manner in which last year Shanghai re-established itself as the main manufacturing and supply depot for such parts of the interior as can be reached (and these are many), for coastal ports and for countries further afield. A clear indication of the growth of this industrial activity is seen in the consumption of electricity supplied by the Shanghai Power Company which at the end of the year approached the record output. This was in spite of the fact that Chinese factory owners still left unoccupied and unworked important plants in the Northern and Eastern parts of the Settlement.

While there is a strong undercurrent of optimism in commercial and industrial circles in Shanghai, we must emphasize that so long as the administrative problems of Greater Shanghai are unsettled there will be reasons for dissatisfaction about the situation there. A welcome first step has recently been taken to tide over the present indeterminate period, but much remains to be done.

Chinese Govt. Finances

About the financial situation of the Chinese Government I cannot say any more than your chairman could last year. Recent official figures show that the note issues of the four Government Banks have increased about 1,300 million dollars in the past 18 months. Considering, amongst other reasons, the difficulties of communications, the lower purchasing power of the dollar, and the disorganization of the Banking system in many parts of the interior, this increase is not regarded as excessive. A great deal of valuable agricultural and industrial development is taking place in West China which also necessitates an expansion of the note circulation.

Notwithstanding the establishment of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund last April, there arose throughout the year so many adverse circumstances that it is remarkable how well China's currency stood the strain. The unsatisfactory situation in regard to the Federal Reserve Bank note issue in North China further deteriorated after March 10, when the use of Chinese legal tender notes was officially banned by the Provisional Government at Peking. This enhanced a tendency to seek safety in commodities or foreign currencies. In May came the inauguration in Central China of the Hua Hsing Bank armed with authority to make another new issue of notes. These actions were in themselves sufficient to undermine confidence. Moreover, to the existing keen merchant requirements for exchange to cover imports, as already mentioned, was added further pressure in the early summer by an even more vigorous demand for import goods, and particularly for raw cotton. This was in turn followed, as so often happens, by rumours and speculative demands for exchange. As a result the rate could not be held at the higher levels. Eventually. after falling as low as 3⅜d., the outbreak of the European war brought a revulsion of feeling and, with a better export outlook, the end of the year showed a steadier trend. The existence of the Stabilization Fund remains a powerful factor in the background and there is every reason to expect that it will serve its purpose.

Hongkong

As regards Hongkong, your chairman last year said that the currency and finances of the Colony were sound and that we looked forward to the future with confidence. Taking all things into consideration, our confidence has been fully justified; trade has kept up and our local companies have done well despite many anxieties; Government revenue has been maintained in a wonderful manner and the Colony's currency is as sound and as solid as ever.

There are, however, certain aspects of the financial situation of the Colony which give rise to uneasiness. In the past three years expenditure has increased by no less than one-third. It is true that there have been some special reasons which partly account for this, and fortunately revenue has nept pace with the additional expenditure. But the outbreak of the war with Germany has brought about a change in the situation. It has been necessary to impose vexatious war-time restrictions, duties have been increased, and new taxation is envisaged in order to enable Hongkong to bear its share of the war burden of the Empire. As a consequence the ordinary revenue of the Colony may be indirectly affected before very long. But apart from essential expenditures for defence purposes the Colony has been spending, and is proposing to spend. considerable sums on unproductive measures which entail continuously increasing overheads, including provision for new salaries and pensions, lasting for many years. Once such commitments are made it is exceeedingly difficult to prune them down, so I believe that most of us concur with the remarks of the War Revenue Committee about the continuous rise in the cost of Government and support their recommendation that an official investigation should be held to ascertain whether economies cannot be effected.

Position in Japan

There was little change in the scope of our business in Japan during 1939. A considerable expansion took place in the values of foreign trade, and exports to what the Japanese call the Yen-bloc countries were exceptionally high—that is to China, Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory. It is clear, however, that the economic system in Japan is undergoing severe strains and it is by no means easy to judge how developments will work out in the present year. The European war has benefited the country, but not yet so much as was hoped. Japan is certainly in a better position to take advantage of the opportunites now opening to the Far East as a result of the war than others, but the many and increasing difficulties resulting from the conflict with China are a serious handicap.

I have little to say about the other countries in the East where we have branches. Up to the outbreak of the war conditions were dull and featureless, and it is a cynical reflection of the tragic state of the world that when war broke out trade at once improved in India, Malaya, the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies. We trust that while traders in these countries will obtain reasonable advantages from the rise in the prices of the primary commodities which they produce, they will at the same time remember the lessons of the past. It is satisfactory that the Home Government, as well as local authorities, are taking measures to check speculation and profiteering which was so rampant in the last war and which resulted in such a disastrous reaction.

Conservative Policy

Finally, gentlemen, I want to emphasize that we must not regard the coming year with complacency. We are recommending a conservative policy in the distribution of profits and are conserving our resources in order that we may face the uncertain future with a reserve of confidence. I trust that all British firms will do likewise, for there are few signs of any striking change for the better being likely to come over the political situation out here or in Europe in the near future. We have been warned by our Government of the difficulties ahead. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said recently that the nation will in all probability have to swallow drastic medicine to escape the diseases which very seriously threaten us. None of us can tell what this mad world holds in store a few months ahead. This being so it is immensely important that we should concentrate all our attention on helping to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Staff

Some 40 of our staff employed in London at the outbreak of ware are now in the armed forces, and a few others are gradually being mobilized. Moreover, the source of supply for our Eastern staff has now dried up, so the time may come, and I fear undoubtedly will come, when we shall have to put up with serious dislocations and inconveniences. When this is necessary we shall not complain. I am quite sure that British subjects in Hongkong and the East generally are keenly anxious to be called upon to make any sacrifices that will help our cause. We do not want to escape because of our residence in this part of the world. Our friends at home sometimes forget that out here British Subjects have often had to put up with greater hardships and trials than are ever experienced in the Home Country. Without going back further, take for instance the conditions which Tientsin people have been enduring for the past nine months and the state of affairs at Hankow and many of the smaller ports, about which considerable indignation has been expressed both at home and in the East. Such experiences now and in the past make us perhaps all the better prepared in firmness of determination to carry on out here and to face with confidence whatever the future may have in store. And come what may we shall continue, whatever others may do, steadfastly to uphold those traditions which Lord Halifax recently described as "the old standards of conduct and human decency laboriously built up by mankind." By these methods we fervently trust that this war will yet result in the establishment of a higher and nobler standard of conduct between nation and nation and between man and man.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Cock seconder:—Mr. Chairman—Ladies and Gentlemen. Before I second the Chairman's proposal that the Report and Accounts be adopted, I would like, if shareholders will bear with me for a few minutes, to submit some observations, needless to say derived from my own opinions. The first and rather obvious comment is that net profits, compared with the results of recent years, are down about two million dollars. The explanation that investments in Shanghai, and presumably in China generally, are responsible, was hardly necessary.

We know only too well the uncertainties which exist and persist since the outbreak of what is known as the "China Incident."

Let us hope that the distressful ordeals to which her people have been subjected will result in China finding a yet greater world than that which she has so valiantly striven to preserve.

Liabilities Ignored

I now refer to the Chinese Government Foreign Loans. To me, as the man in the street in financial matters, it appears odd that any group of people should be permitted to be in China and to try to take over her assets while ignoring her liabilities. As I see it, the right to collect China's revenues obliges the collector to pay her just dues.

I am glad to hear from the chairman that the Chinese Government will resume the full service of their obligations as soon as they are able. In doing this they will continue to hold our respect.

I fully share the chairman's view that Shanghai will recover its position, for I believe that natural things which have come into being of themselves will continue for the very reasons which created them. Nearer home is Canton, cut off now from both China and the world, needing only confidence and contact for its restoration.

Likewise I am in accord with the chairman's remarks about Hongkong. I would like to see a greater proportion of the Colony's revenue ploughed back into the Colony. It is a policy which I believe always pays.

Tied as we are by so many bonds to a not fully developed China and so small when compared to her vastness, all we could hope is to bear a torch to light her way.

Best Traditions

I think we can truly claim that this Bank has upheld our best traditions and really has shown China, by example as well as by precept, what is the way. We are glad to hear that the staff in Hamburg got home safely. We are proud that some forty of the London staff are with the fighting forces. The greater burden which will fall on those who are left will, I am sure, be gladly borne.

Courage is a characteristic of the Bank, and I am glad that the chairman's review leaves it to me to voice, however inadequately, our appreciation of the staff who have worked with energy and loyalty to give us not only the tangible result of their work of the year but also confidence in the future, which future can scarcely be expected to be more difficult than the times in which we in China have lived.

Greater Security

To many of us whose constant endeavour is, by ways more devious and complicated than the simple way I shall put it to you effectively to make two or two and two into four, there will still be satisfaction that the Bank can make them five instead of five pounds ten. Not that I welcome the cut in dividend—for who could? —but I am able to find comfort in the fact that the greater the security the less the dividend, while I believe that the smaller the dividend the greater should be—will be—our security.

The Bank functions in so many parts of the Empire that not only it staff but its shareholders and its clients must be considerably involved in the great unheaval in Europe.

In these difficult and dangerous times may wwe all, working or fighting for that freedom which will surely bring with it happier times for one and all of us, uphold our great traditions.

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Reserve Funds { Hongkong Currency	HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	HK$20,000,000

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HAKONE MARU ..... Apr. 20

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Tenders conveying passengers on board will leave Customs Jetty on Saturday, March 9, at 9 p.m.

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Hand packages only will be accepted by tender.
Heavy luggage must be sent to Messrs. Marden & Co., Ltd., Race Course Market Godown, Corner of Myburgh and Burkill Roads, where it will be accepted during office hours, from March 8 to March 9 at noon the latest.
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ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 10	Mar. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 14	Mar. 15 at 11 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 18	Mar. 19 at 11 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 21	Mar. 22 at 11 a.m.

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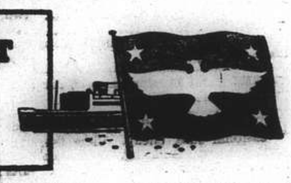

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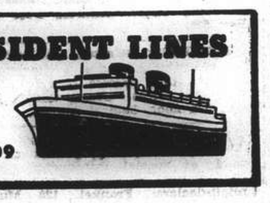

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TAIYO MARU	Mar. 10 (Wayside Wharf)	Mar. 13 at 7 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)

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TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From DAIREN: Dairen Maru, with mail, due between 2-3 p.m. Whangpoo Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedute the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA
India 29/2 6/5

From TRIESTE
C. Rosso 9/2 7/3
Monte Piana 20/1 20/3
Volpi 27/2 17/4
Carignano 25/2 22/4

From COLOMBO
C. Rosso 24/2 7/3

From SOERABAYA
Tjibadak 23/2 11/3
Tjitjalengka 1/3 18/3

From BATAVIA
Tjitjalengka 5/3 18/3

From MANILA
Tjibadak 3/3 11/3

From HONGKONG
See "China Ports" below

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK
N. Maersk 24/1 11/3
S. Navigator — 12/3
P. Adams — 17/3
P. Maersk 9/2 25/3
G. Maersk 26/2 14/4
Memphis City — 20/4

From SAVANNAH
G. Maersk 2/3 14/4

From LOS ANGELES
Kamakura M. 12/2 9/3
N. Maersk 15/2 11/3
P. Maersk 29/2 25/3

From SEATTLE
Coldbrook 15/2 7/3
Capillo 29/2 21/3

From PORTLAND
Canton 27/1 11/3

From YOKOHAMA
Kamakura M. 1/3 9/3

From NAGASAKI
Shanghai M. 6/3 7/3

From KEELUNG
Hukuken M. 9/3 11/3

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN
Boissevain 14/2 23/3

From MOMBASA
Boissevain 3/3 23/3

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN
Hoten M. 6/3 8/3

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL
Husimi Maru 7/3
Hakusan Maru 25/3

For GENOA
Marin Sanudo 6/3

For TRIESTE
C. Rosso 10/3
Monte Piana 22/3

For COLOMBO
Tattori Maru 25/3

For BOMBAY
Atago Maru 14/3

For CAPETOWN
Boissevain 25/3

For JAVA
Tjibadak 14/3
Tjitjalengka 21/3

For HONGKONG
Kamakura Maru 10/3

For MANILA
P. Coolidge 5/3
N. Maersk 13/3
Sophocles 15/3
P. Maersk 26/3
G. Maersk 15/4

For NEW YORK
A. Maersk 5/3
Sorholt 7/3
P. Adams 18/3
Sophocles 18/3
Tarn 22/3
Tosan Maru 24/3
Azuma Maru 30/3
Laura Maersk 1/4
N. Maersk 16/4

For SAN FRANCISCO
Canton 15/3
P. Coolidge 15/3
Kamakura Maru 16/3

For SEATTLE
Coldbrook 9/3
Capillo 23/3

For KOBE
Kasima Maru 8/3
Taiyo Maru 13/3

For NAGASAKI
Nagasaki Maru 5/3
Shanghai Maru 8/3
Nagasaki Maru 10/3

For DAIREN
Dairen Maru 7/3
Hoten Maru 10/3
Tsingtao Maru 12/3
Dairen Maru 15/3
Tsingtao Maru 19/3
Dairen Maru 22/3

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VESSELS DISCHARGING

COMMANDANT DORISE. From the Continent and ports arrived on March 2, 1940, now discharging at Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for exchange of Delivery Orders and take immediate delivery of their goods. Consignees of Bulk and Iron cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed. All risks of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees. Claims against this steamer must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Thursday, March 7, 1940, at 9 a.m. at the Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. No Insurance effected. Cie. des Messageries Maritimes. 6-3

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS

March 4, from Chinwangtao: Mr. Liu T. Hsien, Mrs. C. F. Chow, Mr. T. Y. Chen, Dr. Samuel Lee, Dr. K. C. Lu, Mr. Chi Wei Kang, Mrs. Ho, Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Huang, Mr. R. S. Davis, Dr. Kao Feng Shan, Master G. L. Haung.

Per President Coolidge, March 4, from **Pacific Ports:** Mrs. W. J. Alexander, Sister M. Alphonse, Sister M. Amadea, Mr. E. G. Bardwill, Mr. D. C. Berger, Miss E. M. Begrer, Miss S. M. Berger, Miss B. A. Berger, Mr. M. S. Breslar, Mr. & Mrs. E. Borah, Mr. E. S. Burkett, Mr. C. F. Chang, Mr. C. T. K. Chang, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Chapin, Mrs. C. Cheng, Miss Pih Ya Chow, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clayton, Mrs. R. A. Crews, Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Cropley, Mr. S. Lee Dance, Mrs. S. Lee Dance, Mr. Milton C. Daniels, Mr. R. H. Davis, Mrs. V. Decie, Mrs. M. Donley, Miss S. F. Eames, Miss R. Essoyan, Sister G. Elisabeth, Capt. & Mrs. J. E. Fish, Mr. M. Fokavin, Mr. S. Y. Gattas, Mr. D. S. Goldie, Mrs. D. S. Goldie, Miss M. F. Goldie, Prof. M. P. Golovachev Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Green, Master S. H. Green, Master B. Green, Mr. W. W. Harvey, Mrs. R. Hardoon, Mr. S. Hayashi, Mr. E. S. Heller, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Heyman, Sister Mercedes, Mr. J. Huppman, Mr. H. Hussey, Sister Antoinette Julie, S.N.D. Rev. G. Kanger, Mrs. G. Kanger, Mrs. E. A. Koll, Miss R. Koll, Master G. Koll, Rev. J. F. Konen, Mr. & Mrs. L. Kosloff, Dr. O. de Lara, Mrs. O. de Lara, Mr. A. A. Lian, Rev. B. Linesch, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Linsky, Mr. & Mrs. H. Linsky, Con. Gen. A. G. De Margalhaens, Miss A. V. De Margalhaens, Rev. P. Loeffler, Rev. H. A. McNulty, Mrs. H. A. McNulty, Miss L. V. Mitchell, Mrs. J. C. Mollitz, Dr. R. B. Morgan, Rev. P. Mottey, Madame F. Murray, Mr. A. Oliver, Mrs. A. Oliver, Sister A. Pauline, Mr. W. K. Peltz, Mr. Q. F. Roberts, Dr. R. F. K. Roberts, Mrs. H. G. Robinson, Mrs. M. E. Rorphuro, Mr. E. Ryden, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Sauer, Mr. I. Scott, Mr. S. Simpson, Mr. H. F. Smith, Mr. R. D. Spierman, Mr. Y. Shayo, Mr. R. Soriano, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Steiner, Mr. E. P. Stauder, Mrs. C. M. Sahovsky, Mr. A. T. Steele, Mrs. A. T. Steele, Mr. D. J. C. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. M. Strom, Mr. Toh Hing Tchow, Mrs. Su-Tsung Tang, Miss Ing Tang, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Sister Therese, S.N.D. Mr. & Mrs. E. Thoong, Mr. & Mrs. D. Toeg, Mr. T. W. Tsiang, Mr. Cheng C. Tsu, Mrs. Cheng C. Tsu, Master Chi Peng Tsu, Miss M. Tsu, Mr. J. Van Hoogerbuys, Sister Paul Vinvent, Mrs. E. H. Walker, Mr. Egon Weiss, Miss A. Witte, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, Mrs. E. B. Xavier.

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ms. BOISSEVAIN	From Shanghai	March 25, 1940
	From Hongkong	April 4, 1940
ms. TEGELBERG	From Shanghai	April 22, 1940
	From Hongkong	May 2, 1940

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Heini	Sungmen	G.F.E.
Foosching	Hsinkong	C.C.T.H.
Mikage M. 3	Osaka	Y.K.K.
Mohlenhof	Ningpo	Carlowitz
Pres. Coolidge	Japan	A.P.L.
Indira	Hsiutu	T.C.C.
Wilford	Hongkong	Jebsen L.
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Tyosa M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Romolo	Liuho	V. Chieri
Sorholt	Hongkong	De La Rama
Hungyun M.	T'lungkong	Chu Foong
Tawha	T'lungkong	Quen Kee
Nantung	Nantung	T.K.K.
Kiangnan	T'lungkong	Chu Foong
Lipari	T'lungkong	Don Shing
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Kondor	Sungmen	Reuter B.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Com. Dorise	Fr.	M.M.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Murasaki M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Heiei M. 2	Jap.	K.U.K.
Fengyang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tusima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Ivaran	Nor.	De La Rama

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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ss. COLDBROOK	Sailed	Mar. 7/9	Mar. 12	Apr. 4/12
ss. CAPILLO	Feb. 29	Mar. 21/23	Mar. 26	Mar. 30/Apr. 7
ms. CROWN CITY	Mar. 15	Apr. 5/7	Apr. 10	Apr. 14/22

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Refugee Situation Greatly Improved During 1939

Progress Made in Eliminating Small Camps; Most Refugees Now Self-supporting; Jewish Camps

Fourth article on the Public Health Department for 1939 deals with camps, among the Jewish refugees in the Eastern District, and the disposal of exposed corpses and unclaimed coffins.

THE year under review may be described as a period of camp closure and camp amalgamation. The desire to houses refugees in several large concentration camps is gradually being realized, and all smaller camps, chiefly within the Settlement, are being closed.

One large camp in the Western District now houses 15,000 refugees, another in the Northern District 5,000, to be further increased by several thousand in the near future, and there are seven camps with populations ranging from 1,000 to 3,000.

During the process of evacuation 30-40 per cent. of the refugees voluntarily disappear, and the removal from camp to camp has the effect of considerably reducing the numbers. Self-supporting refugees now almost exceed the destitute in numbers, and but for the abnormal conditions existing and the impossibility of finding accommodation, it would not be difficult to close all camps.

Repatriation of refugees by parent organizations is being commenced, but it is feared that numbers will receive the cash allowance and then crowd into squatter-huts, or existing camps, or swell the ranks of destitutes in alleyways to the detriment of the general population.

Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis was most prevalent throughout all camps, overcrowding and innutritious food being the main factors for the comparatively high incidence of this disease.

Measles was prevalent during the colder months and abated in the summer. The disease has been difficult to control, due to concealment of cases to avoid hospitalization, intentional exposure of children to infection in some instances, difficulties in hospitalization, and lack of isolation and observation rooms in most camps.

Typhoid fever and dysenteries, being closely related to insanitary conditions, were most prevalent in poorly-managed camps. General sanitary improvements had marked effects upon these diseases.

Smallpox and Cholera.—The incidence of these diseases was remarkably low, due no doubt to the enforcing of preventive measures; 56,168 vaccinations against smallpox were carried out and 34,406 inoculations against cholera were given.

Typhus fever.—The disinfestation campaign commenced in 1938, when typhus reached epidemic proportions, and continued until July this year.

During the campaign the following work was carried out:—

No. of Refugees	Baths Given	Articles Steam Disinfected	Rooms Disinfected
80,996	61,784	375,884	2,271

Sanitary Conditions

Managements of the majority of camps have been very helpful and carried out any suggestions made for general improvement of sanitation and benefit of the refugees. Several very unsatisfactory camps were closed, and the large camp at Tunsin Road was greatly improved when the Salvation Army took control.

The typhoons caused serious flooding and damage to matsheds and buildings in some of the camps, but the damage was quickly repaired.

Jewish Refugees—Eastern District

The influx of Jewish refugees from Europe which commenced August, 1938, steadily increased until September, 1939, when the total figures reached approximately 17,000 emigrants of both sexes and all ages.

To cope with the situation a charity organization "Committee for Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai" was formed and dealt with all refugee questions. The first camp was opened in May and the last was completed in August.

At the end of the year there were six camps and two hospitals accommodating 2,332 refugees including 39 hospital staff.

Of the total refugee population a large percentage live outside camps and are practically self-supporting, others obtain food at a small cost from camp kitchens.

Of the 2,332 persons in camps 70 per cent. are males, 23 per cent. females, and 7 per cent. children, and persons over 50 years of age form more than 50 per cent. of the whole number.

Seventy per cent. of the present camp population are housed in Council property.

Since the completion of the necessary alterations and improvements, sanitary conditions of all the camps have been maintained satisfactorily in all respects.

Hospitals Established

A general hospital with a capacity of 70 beds was established in March and this hospital has been able to meet the requirements of all general cases.

An epidemic of scarlet fever in May brought up the question of a separate refugee hospital for communicable diseases. Doctors and nurses were available among the refugees and a well-organized hospital of 150 beds was opened in the Chaoufoong Road Camp premises.

One ambulance was stationed in the Eastern District to deal with cases arising.

Clinics where medical advice and aid are given by doctors were established in all camps, and proved very useful.

Communicable diseases were mainly scarlet fever, dysenteries and typhoids.

Scarlet Fever

An epidemic broke out on May 5, with 30 cases on the first day, rapidly increased until a maximum of 129 cases was reached on May 28, remained stationary for seven days and then rapidly declined. The last case was discharged on June 30.

The majority of cases were between the ages of 30 and 40 years. The epidemic was of a mild character and all patients, except one with concurrent heart disease, quickly recovered without complications.

Dysenteries.—During August and September dysentery was the most prevalent disease.

The necessity for careful food hygiene in Shanghai was impressed upon the camp authorities.

Exposed Corpses

Disposal of Exposed Corpses and Unclaimed Coffins.—The co-operation of the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery and the Japanese authorities in the occupied areas continued to facilitate the prompt removal and burial of unclaimed corpses and coffins and the work has proceeded smoothly. Disposal by means of cremation has proved the ideal method and such is being employed whenever possible at the cremation site on Rubicon Road. Adult corpses and large coffins are removed and buried by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery at the temporary cemetery off Hungjao Road. This cemetery is gradually being used up and plans are being formulated to obtain a fresh site. The Public Health Department has maintained close contact with the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery during all removal and other operations connected with this work and has acted in a connective capacity between the Japanese Authorities and the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery.

Figures regarding disposal of exposed corpses and unclaimed coffins are given hereunder:—

	1939	1938
Total number of cremations carried out by the Public Health Department during the year	37,316	56,511
Total number of coffins sent up country by boats during the year	10,330	5,511
Total increase in coffins stored in repositories under departmental supervision during the year	16,112	13,163
Total number of coffins buried by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Society during the year	9,099	22,770
Total	72,857	99,975

The temporary mortuary at Yenping Road has functioned smoothly and without complaint throughout the year. A total of 2,867 bodies were received and dealt with.

Shanghai Medical Board

In an appendix, the work of the Shanghai Medical Board is dealt with.

Applications from 322 medical practitioners, 56 dentists, and 4 veterinary surgeons were approved. These figures represent an enormous increase in practitioners registered since 1937 as, due to political upheavals, in that year only 84 applications were received.

The Medical Register now contains the names of 1,953 medical practitioners, 256 dentists and 26 veterinary surgeons, including 407 Chinese-style doctors possessing the licences of various Chinese City Governments, and three Hakims possessing the licence of the Government of India.

Funeral of Prince Aage In Morocco

Casablanca, Mar. 3.

The funeral of Prince Aage, of the Danish royal family, took place today in Taza, Morocco, in the presence of many high officials, of civil and military life, including General Nogues, resident Governor-General of French Morocco.

The Prince, who died two days ago, was famous for the many years he had spent in the French Foreign Legion, the only member of a ruling dynasty ever to do so. The remains will arrive in Casablanca tomorrow, where they will lie in state before being shipped to Denmark.—Havas.

Yangtze Opening Not Yet Fixed

Will Depend on Opinion Of Military on The Spot; Local Discretion

Tokyo, Mar. 4.

The date for the reopening of the Yangtze River for navigation was entirely in the hands of Japanese forces in China, Gen. Shunroku Hata, Minister of War, told members of the accounts committee of the House of Representatives today.

"If it is deemed that the actions taken by third party Powers would be detrimental to Japanese strategical operations and the maintenance of peace and order, then I don't believe that the waterway will be opened, "he said.

"The Japanese statement on the reopening of the Yangtze should be interpreted to the effect that in view of the situation having come to pass as to permit the reopening of the river, the Japanese forces on the spot have started to make preparations for that purpose," Gen. Hata said.

"This is a measure taken by the Japanese forces there entirely at their own discretion, and that statement itself does not imply any date for opening the Yangtze.

"If, therefore, the Japanese forces on the spot think that the time has come when the river may be reopened and preparations for the reopening are completed, then I believe the river will be reopened."

Questions relating to the reopening of the Yangtze were asked Gen. Hata by Mr. Shinzo Imai of the Jigyoku Doshikai.—Domei.

Long Distance Phones For Central China

Conference Scheduled to Begin Today

Peiping, Mar. 4.

Preparations are reported to have been completed for the inauguration of a new long-distance telephone line connecting Central and North China.

A conference between the North China Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Central China Telephone and Telegraph Company will be held at Shanghai from March 5 to 7.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the fare, the system and other questions in connection with the long distant 'phone.

It is disclosed that Mr. Inouye, President of the North Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Watanabe, the Business Manager of the same company, left a few days ago for Shanghai to attend the projected meeting.—Reuter.

Soviets Hold Turkish Sailing Ships

Ankara, Mar. 3.

Driven by high winds to seek shelter in the Soviet oil port of Batum, Turkish sailing boats were held by the Russian authorities until their cargoes were carefully inspected, it was reported here today. Only after this examination were they allowed to resume their course.—Havas.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSS WORD No. 539

M	A	L	M	S	E	Y	■	S	■	S	■	A
■	M	■	A	■	■	A	V	E	R	T	E	D
P	A	R	T	I	A	L	■	N	■	R	■	V
■	T	■	T	■	L	E	M	O	N	A	D	E
P	E	T	R	E	L	■	■	R	■	I	■	R
■	U	■	E	■	I	M	P	A	C	T	■	S
E	R	O	S	■	E	■	O	■	I	S	L	E
R	■	A	S	I	D	E	S	■	R	■	I	■
U	■	R	■	N	■	■	I	N	C	I	T	E
D	E	S	C	R	I	B	E	■	U	■	E	■
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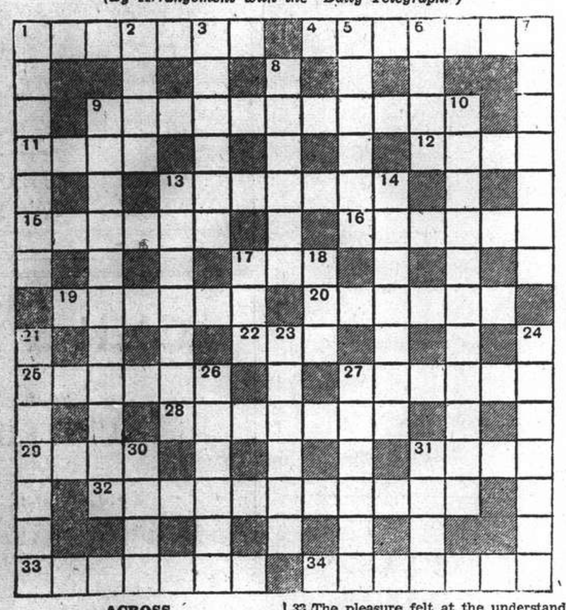
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 130

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 These patients seem to give a doctor instruction that would, however, not apply to them
4 This part of a book is obligatory
9 Some golfers or their clubs perhaps (two words)
11 Bird that often has a chequered career
12 A show dog
13 What a man must keep when he gives it (two words)
15 It is only in sport that this is thrown
16 Canopy or coin
17 A Near East title
19 Sweet Lavender we owe to him
20 This was the hour before the big strike
22 A receptacle (see 17 down)
25 A certain amount of feeling
27 The answer is almost a lemon
28 Teetotallers would deny that this advice is something strengthening
29 Vegetable found reversed in a ship
31 Children picking primroses are doubtless this on pleasure
32 On the road to ruin
33 The pleasure felt at the understanding with Turkey?
34 A fabulous creature

DOWN

1 "Shy bird" (anag.)
2 Expression
3 A culinary medley?
5 Upset in heraldic colour
6 W. Country river
7 Cheese
8 Graze
9 Epithet for the distiller whose business is dwindling through lack of stock
10 Epithet for a sleepy pear or the kind
13 This bone is not the funny bone
14 The red mite in hothouses makes this disadvantage.
17 This boy with 22 across makes a reel
18 Oriental currency
21 One of the duck family
23 Weaken
24 The roan might make a different one
26 Shrub useful to dyers and tanners
27 A boundary of sorts in the cricket field
30 Bird
31 Sounds suitable food for a patrolling policeman

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, In Formation; 9, Other; 10, Mythologist; 11, Thing; 12, Fusee; 15, Steps; 17, Lot; 18, Style; 19, Imbed; 22, Token; 23, Yeast; 26, Dwell; 26, Iona; 27, Gin; 28, Grape; 30, Gravy; 33, Gofer; 35, Earthenware; 36, Lundy; 37, Shorthanded. DOWN: 2, Noyau; 3, Ochre; 4, Mole; 5, Tight; 6, Notts; 7, Christiania; 8, Fragmentary; 12, Farthingale; 13, Sinking-fund; 14, Eland; 15, Stile; 16, Pie; 20, Bulge; 21, Dying; 25, War; 28, Grays; 29, Pater; 31, Rowan; 32, Verge; 34, Seth.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

VACANCY occurs in an English retail store for an efficient saleslady, one with experience in English preferred. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, Post Office Box 312. 11203

WANTED, salesman having connections with leather dealers, particulars to Box 2008, NCDN. -3772

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese canvasser required by large established firm. Previous experience essential. Must be capable of writing and speaking good English. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box 1992, NCDN. 11189

CHINESE girl steno-typist wanted; speed about 60/80 words. Address applications to Box 2012, NCDN. -3790

WANTED experienced lady secretary-stenographer. Address Box 2015, NCDN. 11205

WANTED experienced motor-car driver. Apply personally Oversea Trading Co. Ltd., 452 Kiangse Road. -3753

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FOREIGN firm looking for tea taster knowing process of manufacturing. Knowledge of French important. Box 1915, NCDN. 11150

WANTED by exporter, experienced compradore and shroffs, reliable, conversant all general lines chemicals, colours, cotton piecegoods and sundries. Address Box 1920, NCDN. -3639

WANTED, Chinese girl typist and secretary. State training and experience in Chinese as well as English in own handwriting. Address Box 1973, NCDN. -3719

WANTED, first-class foreign photographer and retoucher for leading foreign studio. Apply in person, Hamilton Studio, 221 Nanking Road. -3717

MANUFACTURERS' representative desires young Cantonese typist, willing to travel to Hongkong. Box 1964, NCDN. -3702

WANTED, services of analytical food, beverages chemist. Please forward reply giving qualifications and state whether married or single, to Box 1904, NCDN. -3613

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.50.

AUSTRIAN lady, middle-aged, reliable, seeks position as lady's companion, mother's help, or office work. Outport no objection. Box 5606, NCDN. 11201

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BRITON, educated, possessing excellent references, desires position requiring imagination and skilful use of the English language. Reply Box 1990, NCDN. -3734

AMERICAN-returned student, trustworthy, hardworker, seeks responsible position in foreign firm. Box 1986, NCDN. -3731

YOUNG, energetic, experienced, certified stenotypist (male), knowledge bookkeeping, correspondence, general office routine, seeks employment. Excellent references. Moderate salary. Address Box 1942, NCDN. -3581

YOUNG Chinese, well-educated, knows bookkeeping, typing, filing, general office work, seeks position. Box 1918, NCDN. -3683

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GOOD connections in Hongkong and interior. Take representations for developing South-China market along engineering lines or local make machineries. Address Box 1912, NCDN. -3624

REPUTABLE Chinese (Southerner), citizen long resident in Shanghai, bank guarantee desires act as representative for enterprises local/outport firms. Considerable capital push to business, if necessary. Reply Box 1989, NCDN. -3721

APPLICATIONS invited for responsible position with British export firm. Applicant should have experience in office organisation, purchasing, etc. Reply Box 1984, NCDN. 11175

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Miscellaneous

SWISS francs offered for exchange against US$ or Shanghai $. Best offers to Salinger, 737/20 Broadway East. -3580

SPLENDID paintings by international artists are exhibited at 1310 Avenue Joffre. Free inspection. -3700

ACADEMIC painter and experienced restorer undertakes efficiently restoration of paintings, at moderate rates. Box 1849, NCDN. -3506

Personal

TWO ladies would like to meet two gentlemen, view friendship. No refugees. Address Box 2003, NCDN. -3759

WOULD Miss E. Rouff please write or telephone and oblige George. Box 1917, NCDN. -3632

FOREIGNER, 50, good standing, seeks presentable lady for matrimony. Please address Box 1982, NCDN. -3725

YOUNG foreigner, well-educated, best references, desires acquaintance of kind young lady, view sincere friendship. Box 1938, NCDN. -3666

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TWO quilts, four German rugs, two valuable handmade covers, two curtains, by refugee. 818/36 Tongshan Road, Room 4. -3756

THREE small Persian carpets, for sale. Telephone 74572. -3771

DINING-ROOM suite, 11 pieces. Occasional sale, cheap. View 9-4. 715 Embankment Building, Entrance C., North Soochow Road. -3768

SINGER sewing machines, brand-new and an electric laundry machine, at very reasonable prices. 138 Hamilton House. -3776

A complete home, $1,000. Apply Flat 201, Yangtszepoo Police Station. -3747

PERSIAN carpet 7½ x 10½, first-quality, old, heavily knotted, for connoisseurs only; two rugs. Box 1991, NCDN. -3735

STRINGS of genuine cultured pearls, real bargain. Box 2,000, NCDN. -3752

SQUIRREL fur-coat. Lady's, new, latest style. $490. Telephone 74810. 14A Kelmscott Gardens, 188 Roi Albert. -3754

AMATEUR photographer offers: Quarterplate Zeiss camera, double extension, Tessar 1: 3.5, F13.5 cm., US$10. Reflex 120, Tessar 1:4.5, F10.5 cm., US$12. Halfplate portable camera, tripod, cases, enlarger. Lens: Xenar 1:4.5, F21 cm., US$25. Address Post Office Box 525. 11196

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ATTRACTIVE crystalware, dinner-sets, oil paintings, miniatures, bronzes 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -3471

DIAMOND 5½ carat, flawless, platinum and diamond setting. Price US$1,200. Box 1924, NCDN. -3643

ONE piano-accordion by Hohner. Price US$40. Telephone 88005 daily from 12-4. -3539

GROW your own vegetables and flowers. Seeds 30 and 50 cent package. Max Grill, 996 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, telephone 74679. -3444

ROSENTHAL dinner/tea-sets, small cups, flower design, Meissen/Dresden porcelains, splendid crystalware, bronzes, miniatures. Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -3472

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -2897

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, refrigerator, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -3636

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread", broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24 "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 11111

MEISSEN, Rosenthal, Hutschenreuther, porcelain as dinner, coffee, tea, fruit sets, plates, vases, figures, mocha and selected cups, also beautiful and useful crystalware at really reasonable prices. Open Sundays. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -3674

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, electric washing machine, electric cooker, G.E.C. all-wave radio. Box 1965, NCDN. -3708

FURNITURE of beautifullly furnished flat, including piano. Apply 82 Nanyang Road, 1st floor. -3705

SHIRTS correctly made to measure. English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's 12 Central Road. 11110

FOR SALE, dining-room set, 15 pieces, in perfect condition. Price reasonable. Telephone 75378, 9-10 a.m., 12-1 p.m. -3722

BARGAIN sale in cutlery, dishes, silverware and silver plated; toilet casts, portfolios, writing-desk sets, genuine onyx; vacuum cleaner; toaster and many other bargains. Open Sundays. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -3674

Educational

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, book-keeping, coding, filing. Students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173/301 Seymour Road. 10918

ENGLISH conversational lessons by cultured English woman. Address Box 1886, NCDN. -3567

PIANO lessons given by experienced, successful European teacher, at pupil's or teacher's home. Gerard Pincus, 53 Chusan Road, Room 2. -3376

FOREIGN Y Chinese Classes, Mandarin and Shanghai dialect, starting Monday, March 4, 6 p.m. Private work also arranged. Apply Educational Office or telephone 92250. 11068

Lost

LOST. Sub. D/O No. 23761 issued by William Hunt & Company B/L No. 67), for 35 parcels of medicine marked "T" imported from Ningpo November 22, 1939 per ss. Mohlenhof V.30. 28 parcels have been delivered leaving a balance of 7 parcels. The above-mentioned Sub. D/O is hereby declared null and void. Yuan Sung Medicine Hong. -3789

LOST, Custom Pass for "Foreign Goods" No. AL35072, 60 cases of cigarette machines, shipped from Norfolk via U.S.A., on ms. Lexa Maersk, arrived Shanghai August 9, 1939. The above is hereby declared null and void. Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. -3520

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 11114

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231. Telephone 34200. -3066

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN professional couple want small apartment or two-rooms with board, for short stay. No key-money or furniture deals. Box 2007, NCDN. -3769

OFFICE space, 180/400 sq. ft., in central district. Apply Box 2009, NCDN. -3775

FLAT (or small house) near tram line, wanted to rent by foreign couple (not refugees). State monthly rent. Box 2010, NCDN. -3777

GARDEN, Hungjao district, with or without bungalow, wanted by responsible neutral party. Box 1994, NCDN. -3739

AMERICAN requires modern, one-roomed flat, all conveniences, strictly private. Prepared take over furniture. Address Box 1927, NCDN. -3647

PAY rent in advance or keymoney for good house in Concession. Box 1828, NCDN. -3475

WANTED to lease, five or six-roomed house, with garden and garage, preferably in French Concession. Reply Box 1819, NCDN. 11091

WANTED apartment by American couple. Willing to take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 79023. -3552

Boats

WANTED to buy, sailboat or high-sea yacht, length from 40-70 feet. Address Box 1971, NCDN. -3736

WANTED sea-going type of cruiser-yacht, non-centre-board for preference, with or without auxiliary, fairly deep draught. Address Box 1987, NCDN. 11186

WANTED to purchase: yacht with auxiliary motor in good condition. Apply Box 1957, NCDN. -3669

Rooms Without Board

LARGE, furnished room with board if wanted. 455 Rue Lafayette, Park Apartments 106, telephone 85174. -3766

PARTLY-FURNISHED, small room in Bearn Apartments, for single person. Address Box 2013, NCDN. -3787

59 Rue Paul Henry. Large south steamheated room with balcony, furnished, to let from March 15. Board optional. -3767

LARGE furnished room, central heating, hot water, single person. To be viewed at 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -3762

LARGE well-furnished south room with bath. Bachelor preferred. $100. 6/3 Route Lorton. -3748

NICELY furnished big room, all modern conveniences, telephone, bath, Only for bachelor. Centre Concession. Box 1958, NCDN. -3690

UNFURNISHED, big, south room, modern conveniences, French Concession, beautiful site. 372 Rue Mgr. Maresca, House 2. -3686

NICE, convenient rooms to let, per day only. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -3549

TO LET, in private home, two furnished rooms, $105, $65, steamheating, use kitchen, near Route Say Zoong, telephone 76941, 8-10, 1-3. -3426

LARGE, furnished room, steamheated. Private family. Available at once. Avenue Apartments, Nanyang/Hardoon. Telephone 32050. -3728

TO LET, in modern apartment, Avenue Haig, furnished room, private bath, breakfast optional. Box 1930, NCDN. -3655

$160. LARGE south room in apartment. Residential district. French Concession. Transportation facilities. Board or use of kitchen. Immediate occupation. Telephone 76592. -3696

High Prices are Being Paid

for second-hand goods, so if your expensive teakwood table clashes with the rest of your suite or the refrigerator is the wrong size for your kitchen, we suggest you advertise in the "For Sale, Miscellaneous" column. They will be disposed of easily.

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, 1935 Chevrolet Master de luxe, four-door saloon, owner-driven, gone about 20,000 miles only. Offers to Box 2001, NCDN. -3757

WILLYS 77 sedan, 1934 model, economical, newly overhauled and always owner-driven. For sale, US$280. Address Box 1995, NCDN. -3739

WANTED immediately, small or medium-sized motor-car. Any type 1930/33. Please reply Box 2005, NCDN. -3766

FOR SALE, 1938 Renault coupe, excellent condition. Owner-driven, over 20 m.p.g., Price US$675. Telephone 76320, 2 p.m. or after 6 p.m. -3783

1934 Hillman, 5-passenger saloon, £65. Fraser Motors Ltd., Telephone 21949, 36 Great Western Road. 11174

AMERICAN Motors, Fed. Inc., U.S.A., 444 Avenue Foch, Telephone, 35646, specialise in good used cars. Pay us a visit and then compare our prices. Always a complete line in stock. Open every evening until 7, and Sunday mornings. 11112

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 11121

RCA 6-tube motor-car radio. New. Beautiful tone $290. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Foch. Telephone 87777. -3315

PLYMOUTH sedan 1934; Pontiac coach 1934; Morris sedan 1936; Ford sedan 1931; Indian motorcycle with sidecar 1937; Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch. Telephone 74500. -3654

FOR SALE: 1937 Ford V8, 60 h.p. de luxe four-door saloon. Excellent condition. For quick sale US$675. Telephone 15633 or 70486 or write Box 1953, NCDN. -3682

1934 Standard Swallow, 6-cylinder, about 22 miles per gallon, in really good condition, for about US$200 or best offer. Owner leaving. Box 1865, NCDN. 11119

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -3062

Radios

PHILCO 116X de luxe, 15 tubes, automatic tuning, four-speaker, US$200. RCA Victor, 10 tubes, $800. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 11108

WE install high efficiency noise-reducing antennas. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Avenue Foch, telephone 87777. -2569

WANTED, secondhand radio, long wave, large cabinet, good condition, not over $100. Telephone 73758 after 7 p.m. -3622

RADIO repairs, every kind, promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart, American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best-equipped in Shanghai. 11153

Wanted to Purchase

WILLING pay best price for Bentley Second Phrase Code 1937 Edition. Reply Box 2014, NCDN. -3768

WANTED used radios. Local or all-wave. State make, price. Address Box 1607, NCDN or Telephone 86149. -3074

STANDARD 16-in-26-in. typewriter, also portable with Russian types. Hand sewing-machine. Box 1883, NCDN. -3562

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing: suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, telephone 33284, Mr. Corts. -3440

Office Cars

TWO seats available in closed car, Petain to Cathedral, three times daily. Write Box 2011, NCDN. -3779

CLOSED car seats available from Avenue Joffre to Bund 8.20 a.m. daily. Apply 1952, NCDN. -3680

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -3073

Rooms with Board

355 Avenue Haig, corner of Tifeng Road, have large and small rooms. Telephone Mrs. Hedden 71163. -3774

LARGE, double and single rooms, private bathrooms, facing south, big garden. Available immediately. Near bus 14/2 stops. Telephone 20544, Mrs. Harvey. -3759

TO LET, one medium-sized room, with full or part board. Arcola heating. Telephone. Apply 21 Verdun Terrace. -3781

WELL-furnished room with verandah, private bath, steamheat, south exposure. Suitable for bachelor or couple. 117 Rue Massenet. -3782

ONE/two south, furnished rooms. Steamheating, verandah, garden, modern cosveniences. Full board. 1522 Bubbling Well, House 14. -3737

COMFORTABLE furnished one/two rooms, private bath, in apartment. All conveniences, full board. 1215 Bubbling Well, Burlington Court 108, Apartment 6. -3569

FLAT, three rooms, balcony, $800 monthly (three persons). Full board. Foreign family only. 715 Avenue Petain. -3652

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook-boy or office boy, clean, honest, speaking English, well. Moderate wages, highly recommended. Box 2002, NCDN. -3760

CAN recommend cook-boy and amah. Services available immediately. Underwood, telephone 15166. 11193

EXCELLENT cook-boy, wife as amah, seeks position, honest, highly recommended. Address Box 1999, NCDN. -3750

EMPLOYER recommends reliable house-boy, capable cook, wife washamah, cheerful coolie and baby-amah. Available middle of March. Box 1935, NCDN. 11161

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, housekeepers, telephone operators. -3618

GOOD house or office-boy, clean, honest, speaking English. Can go outport. For bachelor only. Reply Box 1970, NCDN. -3714

RELIABLE and intelligent cook-boy warmly recommended by Scandinavian, leaving. Box 1967, NCDN. 11164

Garages

GARAGE to let, French Concession. Telephone 76965. -3669

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, foreign residence, over 1½ mow, vicinity French Park, 10 rooms, three bathrooms, modern conveniences, Arcola, large garden, garage, suitable for Chinese family, US$11,000. No brokers. Telephone 76941, 2 to 3 p.m. Address Post Office Box 1852. -3687

WANTED to buy about three mow of residential land in district between Edinburgh Road and railway. No objection to off road. Box 1962, NCDN. -3703

Furnished Houses

FURNISHED house, Tunsin Road, five rooms, three bathrooms, nice garden, to let for a few months. No key-money. Box 2006, NCDN. 11197

DESIRABLE five-roomed house, with garden, all modern conveniences, rent US$80. Beautiful furniture, Frigidaire, carpets, etc., US$1,000. Best part French Concession. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -3762

Unfurnished Houses

THREE-STORIED, 16-roomed house, near Jessfield Park, superbly finished. Two bathrooms. Good site, healthy surroundings. Suitable for refined family. Rental $135. Telephone 23418. -3785

INSPECTION welcome. 158/14 Route Destelan, rent $200 (six rooms, one bathroom). 595 Route Frelupt, rent $200 (three rooms, one bathroom). 156 Route Destelan, rent $250 (six rooms, two bathrooms). Further particulars, Krivoss, 1331 Joffre. 11077

Unfurnished Apartments

WOULD exchange attractive two-roomed apartment for one-roomed apartment, equally attractive. Telephone 70700 between 2-4.30. -3784

TWO-ROOMED flat, Concession, no key-money, reasonable rent, available April. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -3583

Animals

BEAUTIFUL pedigreed cocker spaniel at stud requires services of similar breed bitch. Please telephone 36976. -3668

PONY insurance is obtainable at moderate terms from Hugh Midleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road. Telephone 16595. 11109

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